



THE KEYNOTER



*To Attorney General W. M. Doughty
with full confidence, abiding gratitude
and warm personal regards.
Warren Harding*

Ohio State Political Items

Inaugural License Plate • Panama Canal • Augustus VanWyck

Editor's Message

For many years Ohio challenged Virginia's claim to be the "Mother of Presidents." A critical swing state with a large block of electoral votes, the Buckeye State breeds politics of an interesting and colorful nature. Known in modern times mainly for a long line of men named Taft, Ohio has also produced such controversial personalities as Salmon Chase, Clement Vallandigham, Jacob Coxey, Myron Herrick, Joseph Foraker, Frank Lausche and Big Jim Rhodes. Of course one can toss in Rutherford Hayes, James Garfield, William McKinley, Warren Harding, James Cox and others just for fun. The APIC Ohio local chapter recently put out a list (highly subjective, naturally, but no less valuable for that) of what it considered the best Ohio local items. I think Keynoter readers will enjoy sharing their work.

I want to thank the many contributors in this issue for sharing their interests. Roy Carson's look at license plates, Steve Baxley's discussion of a McKinley button, Jerry Wildenhaus's review of a forgotten figure from TR's career, Ed Sullivan's string puzzle, Jack Wilson's wonderful find plus Julie and Robin Powell's enthusiastic works on several topics, remind us how the diverse interests of collectors give flesh and blood to our hobby. I also would like to take this chance to thank two people whose work on behalf of The Keynoter and the APIC continually rise above and beyond the call of duty; Bob Fratkin and Joe Hayes. They are there year after year. Their contributions cannot be reflected with the small listing they receive in the contributors column.

Please note that my address has changed. Taking a new job at a local college, I have returned to my hometown of Flint, Michigan. Yes, I know Michael Moore and no, "Roger and Me" is not an accurate presentation of the city of Flint. That film was a comedy, not a documentary. One more note: requests for address changes, back issues and other technical matters should be directed to Joe Hayes. I handle the story and content side of the operation; Joe handles the records, mailings and archives.



Michael Kelly
Editor

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APIC seeks to encourage and support the study and preservation of original materials issuing from and relating to political campaigns of the United States of America and to bring its members fuller appreciation and deeper understanding of the candidates and issues that form our political heritage.

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Illustrations: The editor wishes to thank the following for providing illustrations for this issue: Roy Carson, Roger Fischer, Robert Fratkin, David Frent, Theodore Hake, John Koster, Julie Powell, Robin Powell, Edmund Sullivan, Jerry Wildenhaus and Jack Wilson.

Covers: Front: Autographed photo of Ohio's Warren G. Harding personally inscribed to his campaign manager and attorney general Harry Daugherty, who was responsible for some of the scandals that rocked the Harding administration. **Back:** Red, white, blue, gold and black button that was not a 1924 campaign piece but rather a piece from the 1926 Pennsylvania state election, tying local Republicans with the popular administration in Washington.

IN THE NEXT ISSUE



In 1920, Leonard Wood was the leading GOP candidate for President. Previously Teddy Roosevelt's commander in the Spanish-American War, Wood's crisp integrity alienated party bosses and his military credentials alienated pacifists. His story will be featured in the next issue, along with humor buttons and other items.

Ohio's "Best" Pins and Ribbons

By Ira N. Forman

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is part of a 50 state series of best pins and ribbons which is being organized by David Quintin for the American Local Political Items Collectors (APIC). The following four individuals served as judges to pick this material: William Bowen, Ira Forman, Mike Meiring and David Quintin.

Ohio offers the locals collector a huge assortment of political items to acquire. While the Pennsylvania or New York collector may have more colorful and graphically interesting celluloids to choose from, the sheer number of Ohio governor pins is roughly comparable to these larger states. In fact, the number of Ohio campaign ribbons is probably unsurpassed. Moreover, the political significance of the pins and ribbons available from Ohio is at least equal to what is available from any other state.

There are a number of reasons that Ohio is such a great source for local collectors. Ohio in the nineteenth century was one of the largest and most urbanized states in the country. According to the 1860 census Ohio had 2,339,000 residents—ranking behind only New York and Pennsylvania. By 1900 Ohio had 4,158,000 and was the fourth largest state in the Union. Even as late as 1950 Ohio's 7,947,000 people made it the fifth largest state in population.

But even more important than population, Ohio was one of the few large states in the country that had genuinely competitive state-wide party politics in the period after the Civil War and before the Great Depression. Though the GOP carried Ohio in all presidential races from 1856 through 1908 the votes in nearly every contest were very close. Moreover, though the Republicans more often than not won the office of Governor in that same period, Democratic Governors were elected in 1873, 1877, 1883, 1889, 1905, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1916, 1918, 1922, 1924, 1926, and 1930. And every gubernatorial election between 1865 and 1891 was closely contested. With all these competitive elections a large amount of material was produced for campaigns as early as the 1880s and the trend accelerated in the 1890s and beyond. Candidate material was produced not only for general elections but for state party conventions, primaries (after 1912) and inaugurations.

This close partisan competition was only duplicated in two other large states in the pre-Depression era; New York and Indiana. Thus, Ohio Governors and U.S. Senators were often picked as Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates by the two major parties. As a result, not only



is there a lot of local material, but there is a great deal of pre-presidential and governor campaign material available for such national candidates as Hayes, Thurman, McKinley, Cox, Harding, and Bricker. The centrality of Ohio politics to national politics is illustrated by the celluloid above, which was produced for the 1900 election.

The one type of item that is not very prevalent is president-governor coattail material. This is because between 1851 and 1905 Ohio gubernatorial elections were held biannually in odd numbered years, thus these elections never coincided with the presidential race. Between 1908 and 1958 governors races were held every two years in even numbered years and there is some coattail material for this period. Since 1958 governor races have been held every four years in between the presidential campaign cycle.

The criteria that the four Ohio judges used to pick the "best" 20 pins and the "best" 15 ribbons were: scarcity of the item, political significance and graphic appeal. There was a general consensus among the judges regarding the top 11 pins and the top nine ribbons. However, after these choices there were a large number of items that received votes for the remaining slots, reflecting the immense number of impressive items produced for Ohio's governors.

There was a clear preference among the judges for earlier items. Of the 20 pins selected, 19 were pre-1950s, 14 pre-1920s, and six pre-1900. Of the 16 ribbons selected, all were manufactured prior to 1920 and all but one were used before the turn of the century.

All items in this article are pictured as actual size unless otherwise noted.



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TWENTY TOP GUBERNATORIAL PINS

1. JAMES M. COX

Cox was a progressive who was elected to Congress from the Dayton area in 1908 and elected three times Governor (in four tries) between 1912 and 1918. This is one of the few locals that features both the current major party nominee for Governor and a future nominee. This very scarce item is probably from Cox's first run in 1912 but could be from the 1916 race. No question that this is the number one item from Ohio. Size: 1 1/2". Color: black and white cello.

2. FRANK LAUSCHE

Lausche was a conservative Democrat who was elected Governor of Ohio five times between 1944 and 1954. The first Mayor of Cleveland (1941-1944) of eastern European descent and the first Catholic Governor of Ohio, Lausche later went on to serve two terms in the U.S. Senate before he was upset by a labor, anti-war coalition in the 1968 Democratic primary. This version has red lettering. A second variety—similar but slightly less desirable—has black lettering. 2 1/4". Color: black, white and red.

3. CLEMENT VALLANDIGHAM

The only known Vallandigham ferrotype is in the Western Reserve Historical Society's collection. This could be a congressional piece but because there were almost no items like this made for congressional races in the 1860s, it is most likely from Vallandigham's 1863 race for Governor. Vallandigham was a Copperhead (peace Democrat) congressman who was expelled from the Union by a military court. He ran for Governor from exile in Canada on the Democratic ticket. He was overwhelmingly defeated by a war Democrat, John Brough, who ran with Lincoln's strong backing on the Union ticket. Size: 3/4". Color: black and white ferrotype.

4. GEORGE WHITE

This is a very scarce cello from White's first inaugural. White had been a congressman and Governor Cox's choice for Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in the 1920 presidential race. A fiscal conserv-

ative, White nonetheless pledged fealty to the New Deal in his two unsuccessful tries for the Democratic Senate nomination in 1934 and 1938. In 1940 White endorsed Wendell Wilkie for President. Size: 2 1/4". Color: black and white.

5. ASA BUSHNELL

Republican Governor Asa Bushnell and his Lt. Governor Asahel Jones were elected in 1895 and re-elected in 1897. Bushnell was a follower of former Governor Joseph Foraker and was therefore often at odds with his Republican predecessor William McKinley and McKinley's ally, Marcus Hanna. This jugate stud depicts the two candidates on playing cards each labeled "Asa" and reads, "A Hard Pair to Beat." There was a great deal of material produced for Bushnell's two gubernatorial campaigns but this is the cream of the crop. Only one example of this very clever stud is known to exist. Manufacturer: Pettibone Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Color: black and white. Size: 3/4"

6. GEORGE NASH

Nash's capture of the Republican gubernatorial nomination in 1899 was a victory for the McKinley-Hanna forces in the party and a defeat for the Foraker faction. This inaugural cello attached to a medal frame and ribbon is from Nash's second inaugural with his Lt. Governor, Nippert. It is rare to find Lt. Governors pictured on Ohio items. This beautiful cello echoes the designs of many presidential pieces of the period. Manufacturer: M.C. Lilley Co., Col. Ohio. Color: black, blue & white. Cello size: 1 7/8".

7. WARREN G. HARDING

This item is from Harding's landslide loss to Governor Judson Harmon (D) in the 1910 general election. Prior to running for Governor, Harding had been a State Senator and Lt. Governor under Governor Herrick (1904-1906). In 1910 Harding was a victim of the growing Conservative-Progressive feud inside the GOP. This item with a very young looking Harding, is extremely rare. Manufacturer: Ohio Badge, Col. OH. Cello color: black and white. Cello size: 1 1/4".



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enlarged 200%



6

8. ANDREW ONDA

One of the very few examples of third party items used in Ohio governor races. Onda pulled 7,372 votes in his race for Governor on the Communist ticket in 1936. Only one example of this item is known to exist. Color: black and white. Size: 1".

9. JACOB SECHLER COXEY

Another rare example of a third party candidate in Ohio—the People's Party Candidate in 1895. This study-type piece could also be from an 1897 Governor's race or possibly a congressional race. Coxey, a Massillon, Ohio businessman, led a nation-wide march of thousands of the unemployed (Coxey's army) to Washington, D.C. in the spring of 1894. The country was in the grip of its worst depression and Coxey's supporters were asking Congress to create public works jobs. When the army of unemployed reached D.C., Coxey and others were arrested for walking over the U.S. Capitol grass. Thus Coxey on this item is pictured behind bars. Color: black and white. Size: 1".

10. MYRON T. HERRICK

This coattail item from Myron Herrick's election in 1903 comes in many different sizes. The details on the graphic are quite nice. Marcus Hanna was running for a second U.S. term at the time of the 1903 gubernatorial race. Though U.S. Senators were elected by the state legislature until 1914, Hanna produced a great amount of campaign material in this Senate bid. The legislature that was elected along with the Governor in the fall of 1903 voted on the U.S. Senate candidates in January of 1904. The Republican party had been dominant in Ohio since the 1893 depression, but Hanna was determined to defeat Cleveland's popular and populist Mayor, Tom L. Johnson, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor. Hanna



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Ohio was on track to replace Virginia as "the Mother of Presidents" during the 19th and early 20th century, as many of America's chief executives came from the Buckeye State.



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selected and then helped fund Herrick's successful race. Two versions of this pin have been found, identical in appearance but with different black papers. The two papers are from (1) Baltimore Badge & Novelty Co., Balt., MD; (2) Ohio Badge Col., OH. Color: brown and white. Size 1 3/4".

11. MARTIN L. DAVEY

A great deal of material was produced for Davey's five races for Governor (1928, 1934, 1936, 1938 and 1940). However, this piece is only one of two very rare Davey pins. Prior to serving as governor, Davey founded a landscaping/tree service business, served as Mayor of Kent, Ohio and was elected to Congress. Kent State University found its own fame in the National Guard shootings of students in May, 1970 and that makes this cello all the more attractive. Davey lost his first race for Governor as the Democratic candidate in November of 1928—this piece features a young looking Davey and is probably from that race. He was elected in 1934 and almost immediately became antagonistic to the Roosevelt Administration. Re-elected in 1936 he was defeated in the Democratic primary in 1938 by a New Deal Democrat and was overwhelmed in the general election in November 1940 by Governor Bricker. Manufacturer: The American Art Works, Coshocton, Ohio. Color: black, blue and white. Size 7/8".

12. WILLIAM McKINLEY

McKinley defeated popular Democratic Governor James



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During the Civil War, John Brough was a Democrat running on the Unionist Republican ticket for Governor of Ohio over the anti-war "Copperhead" Democrat, Clement Vallandigham.

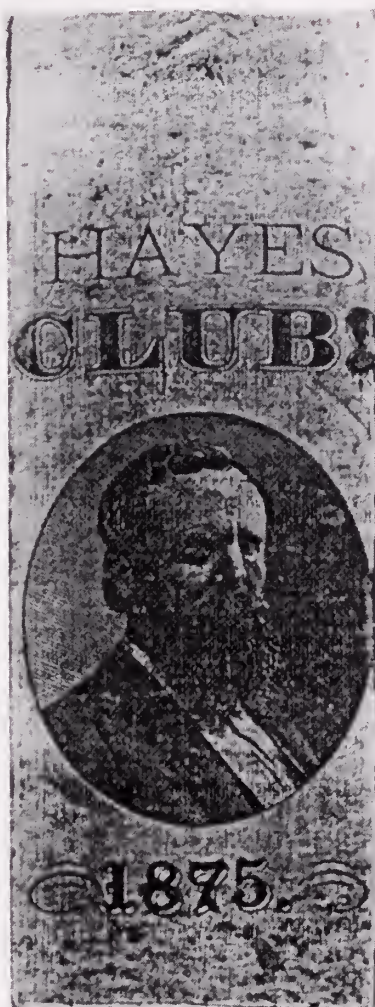
Campbell in the fall of 1891 in what was widely regarded by both candidates as a stepping stone race to the White House. In 1893, with the nation in the grip of a depression that was blamed on the Democrat in the White House, Grover Cleveland, McKinley was re-elected by a landslide. Before being elected Governor, McKinley was a well-known congressman and champion of protection. This very rare cardboard and ribbon item refers to the diminutive McKinley by his nickname, "The Ohio Napoleon." Color: red, blue, black and white. Size of cardboard: 1".

13. DAVID S. INGALLS

There is only one of these pins in the hobby. One other similar version exists but Ingalls name is misspelled as "Engalls"—leading some collectors to believe that these two items were samples produced by the manufacturer. Ingalls, a relative of future Senator Robert Taft, Sr., was a Cleveland area state representative who captured the GOP nomination in 1932 only to go down to defeat in the Democratic landslide of that year. Twenty years later Ingalls managed Taft's campaign for the 1952 Republican nomination for President. Manufacturer: Bastian Bros., Rochester, NY. Color: black and white. Size: 7/8".



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The old Scottish song "The Campbells are Coming" was a highlight of James Campbell's campaign for governor of Ohio.

14. ALFRED PUTNUM SANDLES

Sandles was a Democratic hopeful at the 1905 and 1908 Democratic State Conventions and an unsuccessful candidate in the Democratic gubernatorial primary of 1916. He was also the Democratic nominee for Ohio Secretary of State in 1904. Great graphics on this very tough cello. Manufacturer: Whitehead & Hoag, Newark, NJ. Color: Black and white. Size 7/8".

15. JOHN M. PATTISON

It is rare to find an Ohio Governor pin with such beautiful color and design. Cuyahoga refers to Cuyahoga County (Cleveland). Pattison was elected in 1905 and he was the first Democrat elected Governor in 16 years (eight elections). He was elected because Ohio "drys" were mad at Governor Herrick and because of popular disgust with the Republican boss of Cincinnati, George B. Cox. After only a few months in office, Pattison died and was succeeded by his Republican Lt. Governor, Andrew Harris. Manufacturer: Whitehead & Hoag, Newark, NJ. Cello color: gold, orange, blue, black and white. Cello Size: 1 3/4".

16. CARL KELLER

This is a very scarce Ohio celluloid and for many years it remained a mystery as Keller never entered any state-wide primaries nor was he nominated at a Republican convention. Mayor Keller of Toledo was a hopeful for the Republican nomination for a brief period in early 1914. His supporters probably produced this pin for a meeting of the GOP in Columbus in February 1914. Keller quickly expressed his disinterest in the race. Color: black and white. Size: 2 1/4".

17. LINN W. HULL

Very rare cello for an 1899 Republican hopeful from Sandusky, Ohio. At that convention the McKinley/Hanna wing of the party nominated George Nash by a slim margin over Harry Daugherty. Daugherty was later to become Warren Harding's campaign manager and scandal-ridden Attorney General. Color: black and white. Size 1 1/2".

18. JAMES RHODES

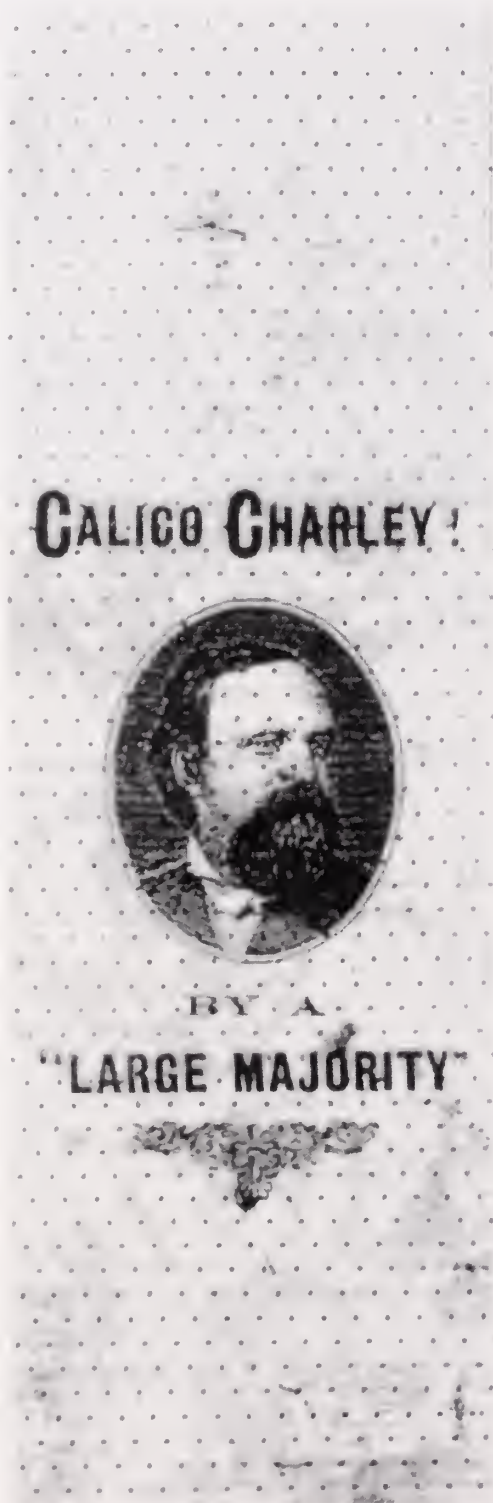
The most modern of the judges' picks. Rhodes ran for Governor in 1950, 1954, 1962, 1966, 1974, 1978 and 1986. He was elected to four, four year terms in 1962, 1966, 1974 and 1978. Very nice graphics on this difficult to find pin which was probably made for one of his two successful 1960s bids. Color: black and white. Size: 1 1/4".

19. OREN BRITT BROWN

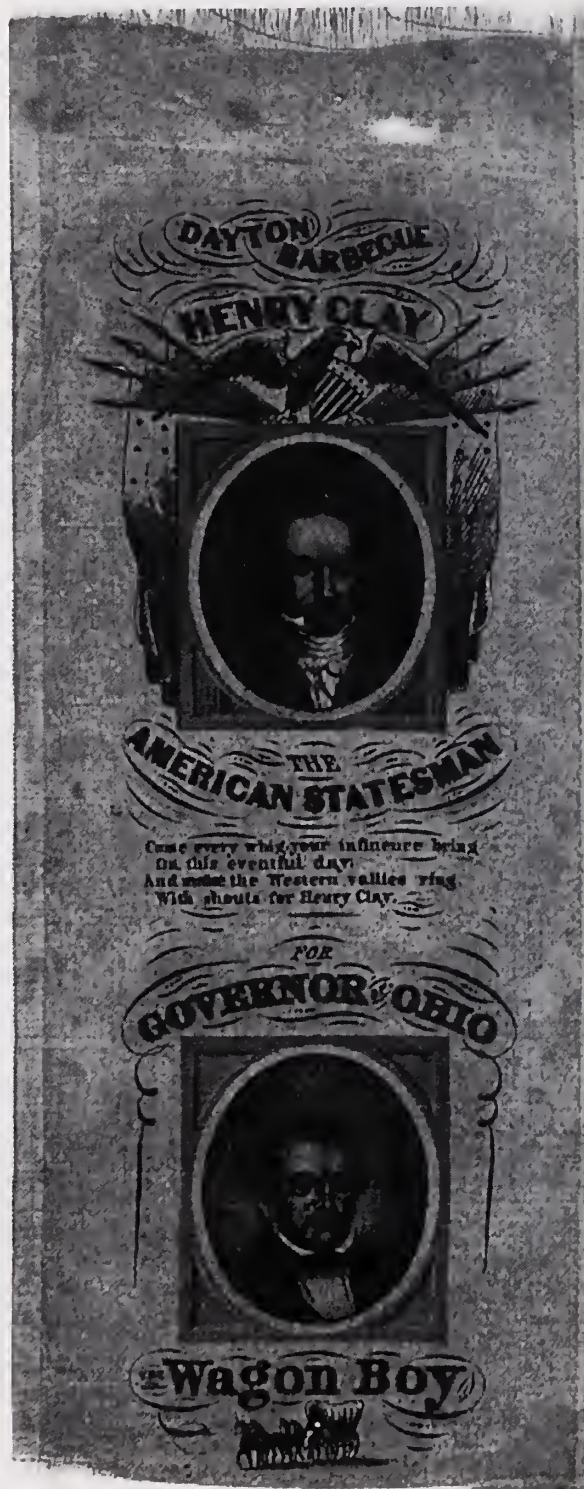
A very hard to find cello/ribbon for the candidate of Cincinnati's Boss, George Cox, at the 1910 GOP state convention. Judge Brown lost out to former Lt. Governor Warren G. Harding at that convention when Cox threw his support to Harding to stop the progressive forces. Manufacturer: OH Badge Co., Columbus, OH. Color: brown and white. Cello size: 1 1/4".

20. JAMES CAMPBELL

This item consists of a metal horseshoe frame embossed with a "camel" for Campbell and a cardboard picture of the candidate. Only one of these is known to exist. Campbell originally edged out Joseph Foraker who was trying for his third, two year term in 1889. In 1891 McKinley narrowly defeated Campbell in his re-election bid. Color of cardboard: black and white. Size: 1 3/8" wide x 1 1/4" high.

**SIXTEEN TOP GOVERNOR RIBBONS****1. GENERAL GEORGE W. MORGAN**

The 1860s Ohio Democrat ran their campaigns on anti-Negro suffrage platforms. The Republicans, in turn, "waved the bloody shirt" by equating the Democratic candidates with the South's treason. This rare and historically significant ribbon not only declares Morgan the White Man's candidate and states his opposition to Negro suffrage, it also tries to highlight Morgan's patriotism with the "Union Forever" slogan. Color: red, blue and white. Size: 4 1/2" x 2 3/4".



2. JOHN BROUGH

Brough, a war Democrat, won a landslide victory on the Unionist ticket over the Democratic nominee Clement Vallandigham. This 1863 election may have been the most important local election that took place during the Civil War because of Vallandigham's Copperhead support. Tremendous graphics for such an early ribbon. The ribbon also includes the rest of the state-wide candidates on the Union ticket—which included both Democrats and Republicans. Another one of a kind ribbon. Color: blue, red and white. Size: 8 1/4" x 2 3/4".

3. JAMES CAMPBELL

In his first race for Governor in 1889, Campbell's supporters adopted a popular Victorian song, "The Campbells are Coming" as the campaign's theme song. The song told the story of the Scottish troops under the command of General Sir Colin Campbell who relieved

the besieged garrison at Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny of 1857. Note that Campbell's name is also spelled out in the fringes of the ribbon. Color: black and white. Size: 6 1/4" x 1 3/4".

4. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

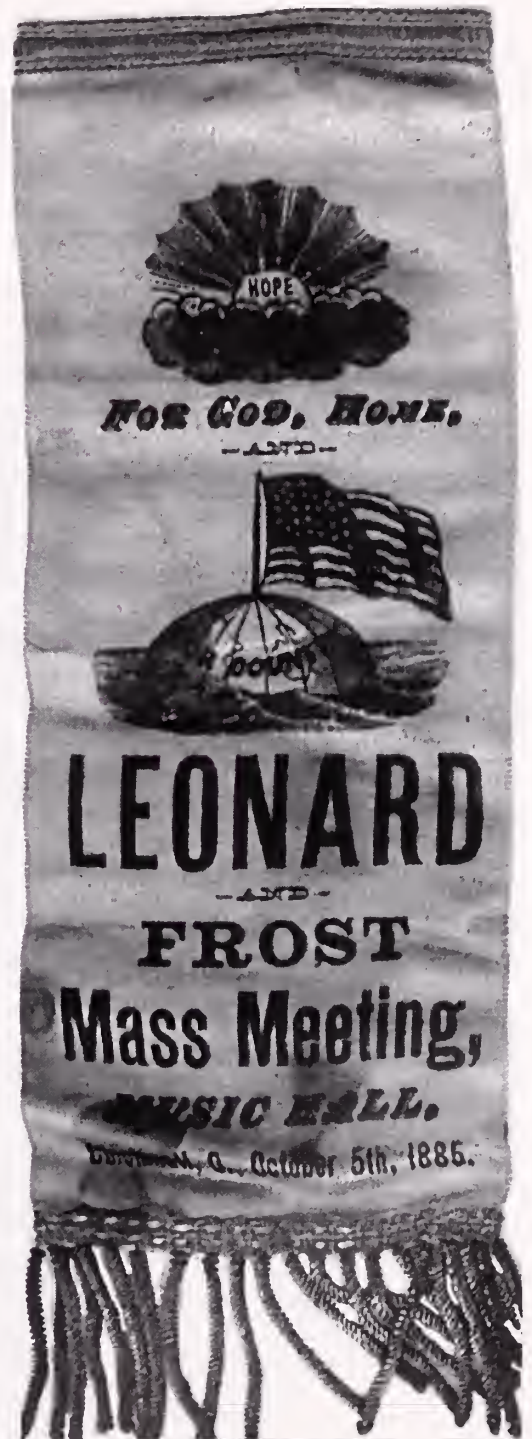
This pre-presidential beauty is from Hayes third successful race for governor. He also won the Governor's mansion in 1867 and 1869. In this election he unseated the popular Governor and former Senator William Allen—the first Democrat elected Governor since 1853. Color: Red and black. Size: 5 1/2" x 2".



6 (Tie)



Allen Thurman battled Rutherford Hayes for governor of Ohio. Thurman went on to become Vice President under Grover Cleveland while Hayes went on to win the Presidency in 1876.

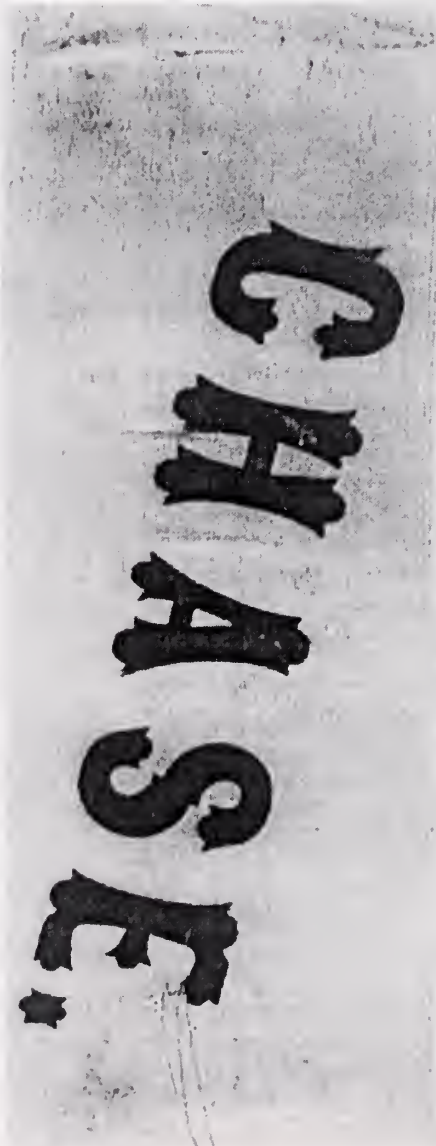


5. CHARLES FOSTER

Foster was one of the few post-Civil War candidates in either party who did not serve in the army. Democrats derided Foster as "Calico Charlie" because he ran a dry goods business (selling, among other things, calico cloth to the army) during the war. The GOP took this slur as their slogan and thus more than one variety of calico ribbon was produced for the Republican ticket. Foster was elected to two terms—1879 and 1881. He later served in the Harrison cabinet as Treasury Secretary. Color: black, red and white. Size: 7 3/4 x 2 1/2".

6. (TIE) THOMAS CORWIN

This is the earliest item selected by the Ohio judges but it is not exceedingly rare. This 1840 ribbon extols the virtues of both the Whig hero Henry Clay and the Whig nominee for Governor, Thomas Corwin, "Wagon Boy." Corwin defeated the incumbent governor Wilson Shannon in 1840. Corwin was later elected to the U.S. Senate and Congress. He was appointed by President Lincoln to the post of Minister to Mexico. Color: black and white. Size: 3" x 7 3/4".

**6. (TIE) ALLEN G. THURMAN**

This item is from Thurman's narrow loss to Rutherford Hayes in 1867. After his loss the Democratic legislature elected Thurman to the U.S. Senate. In the last half of the 19th century Thurman, who was known as the "Old Roman," was the elder statesman of the Ohio party. He was a presidential hopeful and Cleveland's vice president candidate in 1888. Color: Black and white. Size: 5 1/2" x 2".

8. ADNA B. LEONARD

From the end of the Civil War to the 1920s, the Prohibition party was the one party which consistently contested gubernatorial elections in Ohio. Leonard was the party's candidate in the 1885 race, receiving 28,081 votes, or less than 4% of the total. This one of a kind ribbon reads "Hope For God, Home and our Country....Leonard and Frost, Mass Meeting, Music Hall, Cincinnati, O, October 5, 1885." Color: black and white. Size: 2 1/2" x 7 1/4".

9. LAWRENCE T. NEAL

Between 1865 and 1893 nearly all Ohio gubernatorial elections were closely contested between the two major parties. But with the advent of the 1893 depression,





Democratic vote totals declined dramatically. This ribbon is the only known item for the 1893 Democratic nominee, L. T. Neal, who managed just 42% of the vote against William McKinley. Only one of these ribbons is held by collectors. Color: black and pink. Size: 1 7/8" x 6 1/4".

10. ASA BUSHNELL

Bushnell was elected in 1895 and 1897. McKinley was elected in November of 1896 and Foraker was elected Senator by the legislature in January of 1896. Thus this ribbon was probably produced in late 1897 or early 1898 after Bushnell was re-elected. The raccoon had been the Whig symbol and was often later appropriated by Republicans while the rooster was the Democratic symbol for much of the 19th century. A very scarce item. Ribbon color: red and white. Size: 5" x 1 3/4".

11. SALMON P. CHASE

Chase had been a Whig, a Free Soiler and an anti-slavery Democrat in the 1840s. After the passage of Senator Stephen Douglas' Nebraska Act, Chase joined many other northerners who abandoned their previous partisan allegiances and joined the Republican party. He was elected governor in 1855, was re-elected in 1857 and elected to the U.S. Senate in early 1860 but resigned two days after he was seated to become Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury. Chase was later named the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by Lincoln. He was also a Republican presidential hopeful in 1860 and a Democratic hopeful in 1868. Color: black and white. Size 6" x 2 1/8".

12. HORACE L. CHAPMAN

There were very few items produced for the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1897. Chapman lost to Asa Bushnell by a margin of 50.3% to 47.0%. This is one of two known Chapman ribbons and there are two celluloid items. Each of these items are extremely scarce. Chapman was a businessman who supported William Jennings Bryan and Free Silver. Color: black and white. Size: 2 3/16" x 5 3/4".

13. FRANK WILLIS

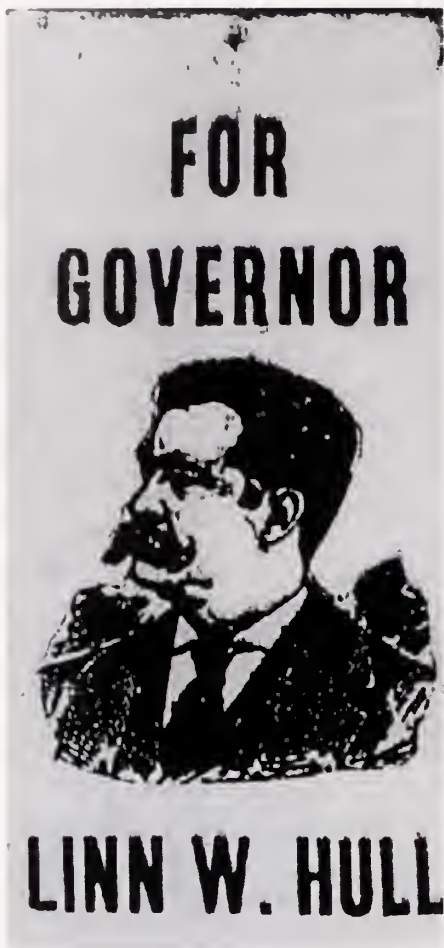
A great coattail item featuring Governor Willis, Charles Evans Hughes and the Republican Senatorial nominee, former Governor Herrick. Willis was elected Governor in 1914 by defeating James Cox. In 1916 and 1918, Cox beat Willis. In 1920 Willis was elected to the U.S. Senate in the Harding landslide. The pictures on the ribbon are cardboard. Manufacturer: Petibone Bros., Cincinnati, OH. Color: brass, gold, blue, black and white. Size: 9" x 2 1/2".

14. LINN W. HULL

A one of a kind ribbon for this obscure 1899 Republican hopeful. Hull was a GOP county chairman and judge in north-central, Ohio. Color: Black and white. Size: 5 1/4" x 2 7/16".

15. (TIE) JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER

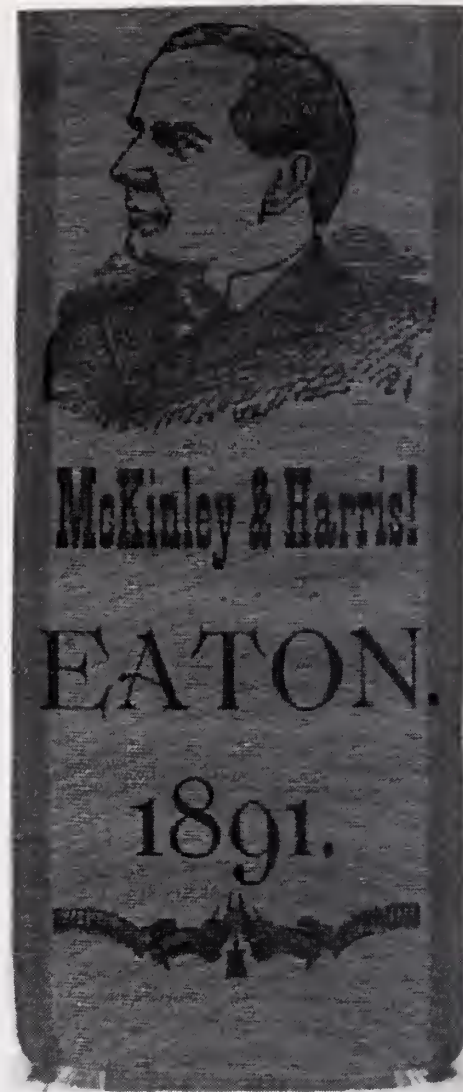
No Ohio collection would be complete without an item for Governor Joseph Foraker. Foraker was elected Governor twice (1885 and 1887) and defeated twice (1883 and 1889). He was also elected to the U.S. Senate in 1896 and 1902. His clashes with President Theodore



14



15 (Tie)



15 (Tie)

Roosevelt caused him to lose his seat in 1908. Foraker was a major force in Ohio politics from the early 1880s until he lost a comeback primary to Warren Harding in 1914. There are a large number of very interesting Foraker ribbons from the 1880s. This one also includes the two slogans that are often seen on Foraker items of the period: "Vim Vigor and Victory" and "No Rebel Flag will be surrendered while I am Governor." This latter slogan illustrates how Republicans were still "waving the bloody shirt," twenty years after the end of the war. Color: Black, red, blue, yellow, green, gold, brown, lt. brown and white. Size: 5 3/4" x 2 1/8".

15. (TIE) WILLIAM MCKINLEY

There are a large number of McKinley for Governor items as Marcus Hanna spared no expense on McKinley's races. However, this very rare item also mentions his Lt. Governor, Andrew Harris, who was elected Lt. Governor three times—twice with McKinley in 1891 and 1893 and once in 1905. Harris became Governor in 1906 upon the death of Governor Pattison. Eaton, Ohio was Harris' home town. Color: Black and red. Size: 2 5/16" x 5 3/4".★



This John Patterson item was too good to be ignored and won an "honorable mention" in the Ohio competition for the best state items.



The Elusive Inaugural License Plates

By Roy Carson

A truly unique collection of license plates is the issues of the Presidential inaugurations. Little has been written about these collector's items, perhaps as a result of their brief appearance on the American scene during the pomp and ceremony of our nation's greatest political extravaganza, the Inauguration of the President. It must be difficult to eyeball license plates when so many dignitaries, pretty girls, and spectacular floats are passing in parade.

March 4th of each inaugural year had been the traditional day that our chief executives were sworn into office, a custom dating back to March 4, 1797, when John Adams became our second President. Most of our leaders rode to the inaugural ceremony in horse-drawn carriages but on March 4, 1921, Warren G. Harding became the first President to ride to his inauguration in an automobile. The car was a Packard Twin Six and he was accompanied by departing President Woodrow Wilson. Photos of the executive party in the vehicle fail to show what license plates were used but we assume they were 1921 District of Columbia issue. At the next Inaugural, President Calvin Coolidge accompanied President-elect Herbert Hoover to the 1929 ceremony in a Pierce Arrow bearing D.C. plates #101.

In 1933, the first commemorative license plates were issued to honor the inauguration of a president. Franklin D. Roosevelt became President, and John Nance Garner, his Vice-President, at the Capitol and special red, white, and blue plates were used to promote the festive occasion and to furnish plate-holders with a personal memento of the event. With the exception of 1945, inaugural license plates have become a regular feature of our inaugural celebrations. The 1933 plates measured 6 x 10 1/2 inches and portrayed the shield of the District of Columbia before the registration number. There seems to be no record of what plate numbers were assigned to the various officials of our government at that time.

When President Roosevelt took his second oath of office in 1937, the date had changed to January 20th and

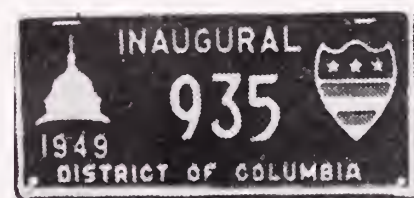
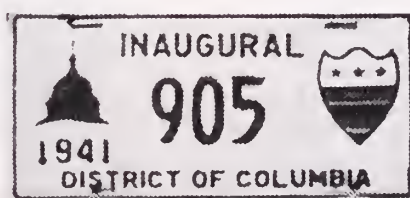
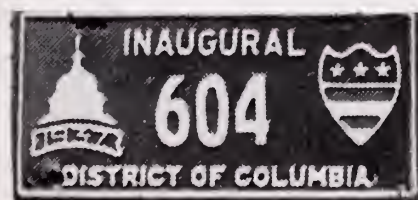
this has remained the official Inauguration Day to the present. The inaugural plates on this occasion were 6 x 12 inches in size, and featured the Capitol Dome on the left and the D.C. shield on the right, with the number in the center. Again, the red, white, and blue color scheme prevailed, as it has on all later inaugural plates. The 6 x 12 inch size also became standard with the 1937 issue and remains in effect today.

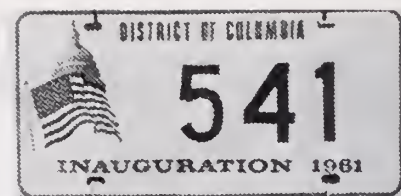
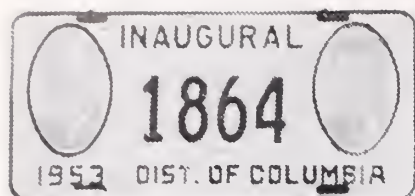
In 1941, F. D. Roosevelt entered his third term of office and Henry A. Wallace became Vice-President. The inaugural plates were modified slightly with the date appearing "below" the dome silhouette instead of being "part" of it as in 1937. The most obvious change was in the colors; the background was white (instead of blue as in 1933 and 1937), and the number and legends were in blue. The D.C. shield received a color change as well. The presidential limousine carried inaugural plate #100 instead of the usual #1 befitting the office.

There were no inaugural plates issued in 1945 as the Administration felt the Inaugural ceremony should be deemphasized because of World War II. Instead, President Roosevelt, was sworn into his fourth term, accompanied by Vice-President Harry S. Truman, on the South Portico of the White House rather than at the Capitol. This eliminated the traditional inaugural parade as well as the need for special plates.

Many of our readers may recall television coverage of the Truman-Barkley inaugural ceremony of 1949, and the shining Lincoln Cosmopolitan used during the parade. The same Capitol Dome and D.C. shield motifs flanked the registration number of the 1949 inaugurals, very similar to the 1941 design but with colors reversed as in 1937. The Lincoln used in this parade is now displayed in the Henry Ford Museum at Dearborn, Michigan, wearing 1949 Inaugurals #1560. We are not prepared to say if that plate number was used in the inaugural parade or not.

When Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard M. Nixon rode to their inaugural ceremony on January 20, 1953, their white Cadillac carried inaugural plate #1 with a rad-





ical new format. Red registration numbers, flanked by oval-shaped pictures of the President and Vice-President, occupied the center of the plates. The background color was white and quite "youthful" likenesses of the two executives appeared in a bluish-tone. Talk about a collector's item!

The second Eisenhower-Nixon inaugural produced a similar inaugural plate, except the registration numbers were embossed in blue, and the photos were done in black within blue ovals. The likenesses of the two officials were more "mature" in our opinion. The date on the plates was changed to "EX 1-31-57" to indicate the expiration of the plates and the identity legend had to be shortened to "Dist. of Col." The 1957 inaugural was a definite improvement over the 1953 issue.

A major change occurred on the 1961 inaugural plates prepared for the inauguration of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. This was the first of the reflectorized inaugurals and in addition, the 1961 issues were surface-printed and completely flat with no embossed features at all. The design showed a fluttering American flag before the Capitol Dome and the legend "Inauguration 1961" appeared below the numbers. Again, Plate #1 was assigned the presidential limousine which for this occasion, was a 1950 Lincoln "bubbletop".

After Lyndon B. Johnson served out the remainder of Kennedy's term, he was reelected and the inaugural ceremony of January 20, 1965 produced another flat, surface-printed commemorative plate. Although reflectorized like the 1961's, the new issues depicted waving U.S. and D.C. flags with crossed flag-poles, together with the legend "1965 Presidential Inauguration" located below the numbers. The identity legend at the top was changed to read "Washington, D.C.".

The dominant feature of the 1969 Inaugural plates was the White House motif beneath a waving American flag. Richard M. Nixon became our 37th President and the ninth to ride to his inauguration in an automobile. His choice of a vehicle was the 1961 "stretch" Lincoln limousine bearing inaugural plate #1. Aside from the White House motif, the basic design resembled the 1965 issues with only a change of date in the lower left corner.

The 1973 inaugural plates could easily have been "redated" 1961 issues as the design, legends, motif, and color schemes were identical. The major difference is the embossed registration numbers on the 1973's whereas the 1961 plates were entirely flat-surfaced. There is a minor shifting of "Inauguration 1973" and a slightly larger legend, but the similarity is surprising. These plates marked the inauguration of the Nixon-Agnew team into their second term of office on January 20th, 1973.

The inaugural license plates, issued upon the inauguration of Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale in 1977 are similar in design to the 1961 and 1973 issues except for the motif. This writer shares the opinion of many that these are the least attractive of any previous commemorative plates. The design shows an unusually stylized American flag which more accurately resembles a squatting figure clad in starred trousers and a pair of red stockings! The Inaugural Committee is responsible for the final selection of submitted designs and it is this writer's view that any of the rejected 14 sketches I saw would have made a nicer souvenir of the Carter-Mondale inaugural. Perhaps the most outstanding aspect of the 1977 plates was the opportunity offered to the general public for ordering "personalized" inaugural plates for their own vehicles, regardless of their state of residence. Authentic registration certificates were furnished with each pair of inaugurals, and the plates were valid for use in lieu of, or in conjunction with, the regularly issued plates in the buyer's home state (with the exception of Maine). A number of "souvenir" sets were even sold to Canadians and overseas collectors.

The scarcity of earlier inaugurals stems from the lack of any production figures which would steady the purchase price when a needed plate surfaces; however, we can only record the highest reported registration number as a guideline. My records indicate the following "high" numbers now in collections:

1933	431
1937	776
1941	926
1949	1577
1953	2961
1957	4477



1993 was the first year special license plates were issued for the presidential inaugural

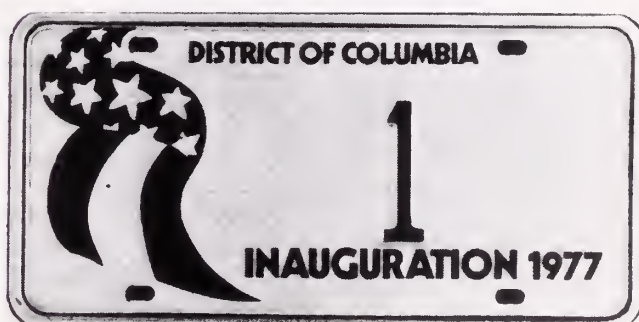
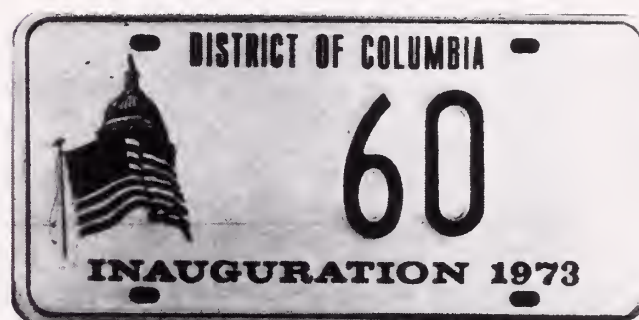
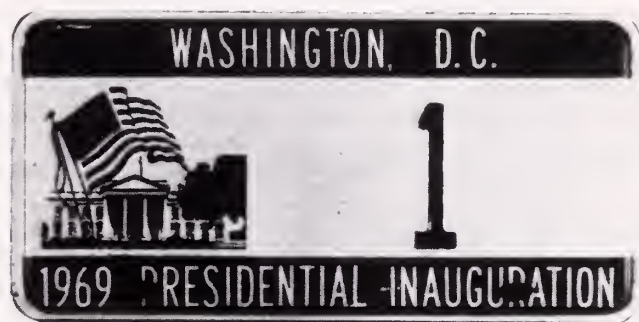
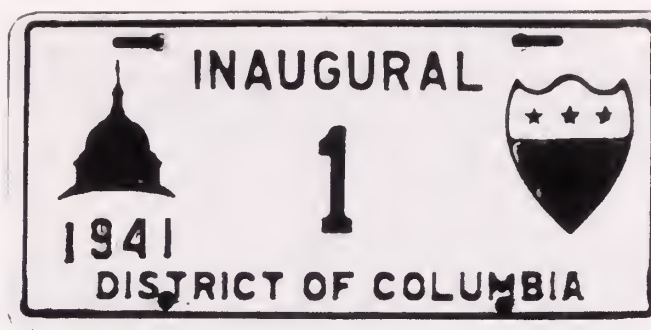
By an act of Congress, inaugural license plates are ordered by the Inaugural Committee through the D.C. Department of Motor Vehicles and manufactured at Lorton Reformatory in Virginia. Production figures have been lost over the years and we may never determine how many were made each year for the inaugural ceremonies.

In February, 1961, the club publication of the "Automobilists of the Upper Hudson Valley" reported on page 42, "that 10,000 special auto plates were manufactured for the 1961 Kennedy-Johnson inauguration. The first 2,000 were given away to a "select list" with #1 assigned to Kennedy, #2 to Johnson, and #3 to Senator Henry Jackson, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The rest of the two thousand pairs were distributed to political supporters, Governors, and other dignitaries. Another 8,000 pairs were allocated to state chairmen and Citizens for Kennedy-Johnson for which a fee of \$10.50 per set was used to offset inaugural expenses."

The practice of using inaugural plates as fund-raisers resulted in more than 10,000 sets being made for 1969 and 1973 with the price-per-pair rising from \$10 in 1969 to \$15 in 1973. Due to the popularity of "personalized" plates in the majority of states by 1977, the Carter-Mondale Inaugural Committee offered regular numbers at \$25-per-pair, and "any 5-space combination" you wanted for \$35-per-pair. In their eagerness to push a good product, the Committee out-produced the demand and by April 15, 1977, one could buy a pair of inaugurals for two dollars.



Nixon receives Inaugural #1 of the 1973 issue.





Commerce and Industries

By Steve Baxley



One of the most beautiful buttons from William McKinley's 1900 presidential campaign is the jugate Commerce and Industries button. This multicolor button shows McKinley and Roosevelt over fields of abundant harvest and smoking factories. There is also a single picture button with McKinley's portrait over the same background, and the slogan "McKinley and Prosperity." The 1900 theme of Four Years More of a Full Dinner Pail and Protection, Expansion, and Prosperity are well known to collectors, but the jugate button also had a more specific meaning to the voters of 1900. The Republican Platform of 1900 contained the following plank:

"In the interest of our expanding commerce we recommend that congress create a Department of Commerce and Industries, in the charge of a Secretary with a seat in the Cabinet. The United States Consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new Department upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the Nation's increasing trade."

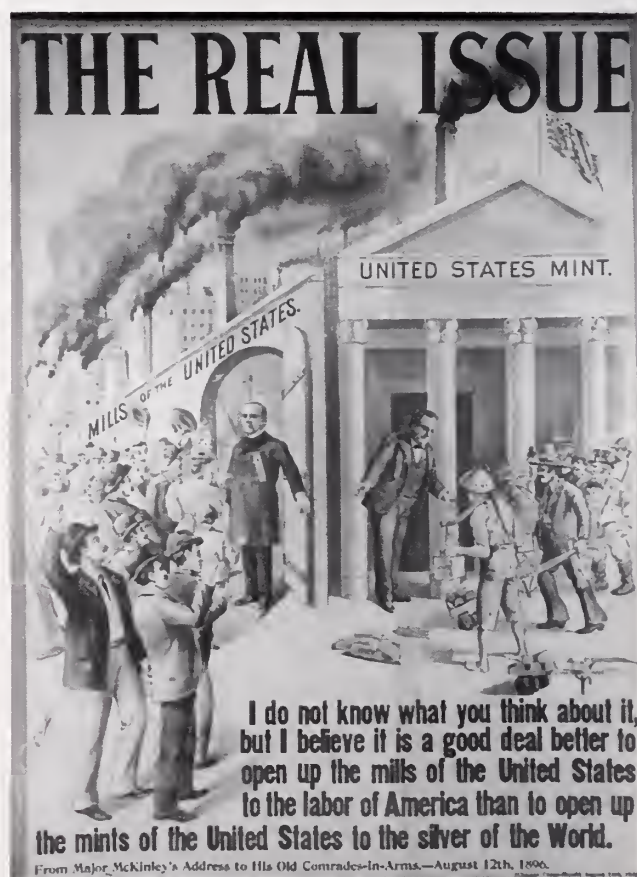
Following the Panic of 1893, the National Association of Manufacturers urged the U.S. Government to form a Department of Commerce and Industry that would include the independent Department of Labor and other agencies. Instead the Congress created a U.S. Industrial Commission in 1898 to investigate economic and social problems. The Department of Labor had been established as a separate department in 1888, but was not a part of the Cabinet. By 1900, the aggregate value of manufacturing products of the United States was approximately four times the value of all agricultural products produced.

During his first administration in the 1890's, McKinley actively promoted exports, and the value of American manufactured goods sold abroad almost tripled. Exports exceeded imports for the first time. The Commerce and Industries buttons allude to the Republican Party's support of a new cabinet department for commerce. An assassin's bullet ended McKinley's life before Congress took any action on the proposal.

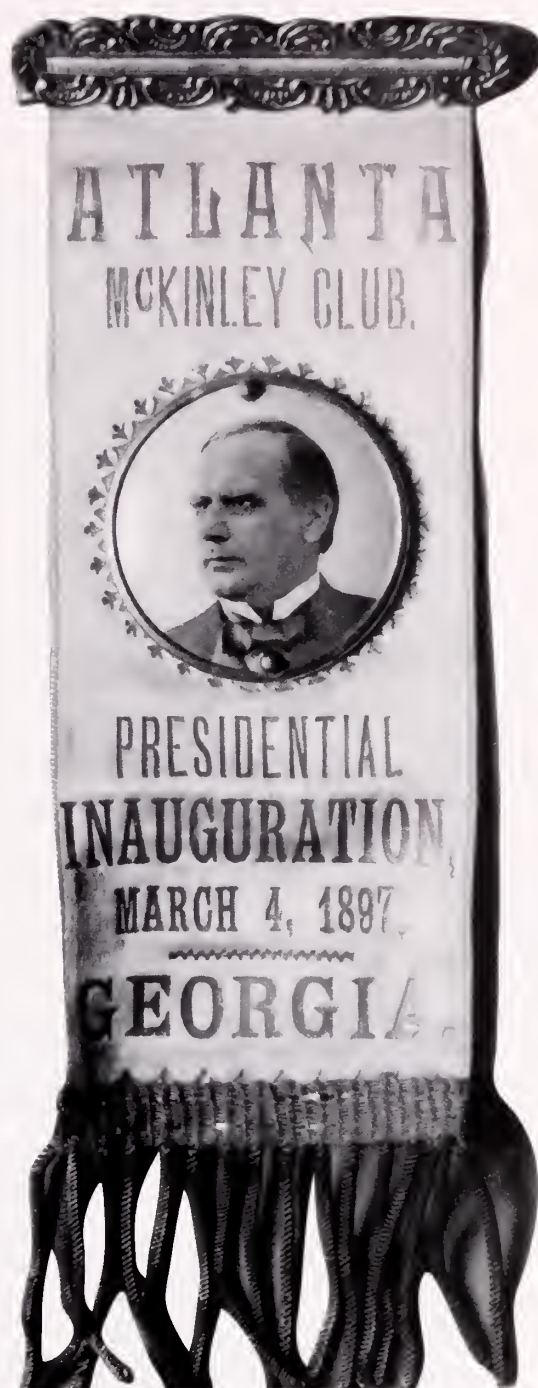
McKinley's successor, Theodore Roosevelt, addressed the issue in his first State of the Union speech in 1901. However, because Roosevelt was concerned about the investigation of corporate earnings and the rights of working men, he suggested a Department of Commerce and Labor. On February 14, 1903, Congress approved legislation (S.359) creating a Department of Commerce and Labor. President Roosevelt signed the bill (32 Statute 825) the same day. Two days later, Roosevelt nominated

his personal secretary, George B. Cortelyou, as the first Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Cortelyou served for only one year. He then resigned to become Theodore Roosevelt's campaign manager for the 1904 campaign against Judge Alton B. Parker. Cortelyou was replaced by congressman Victor H. Metcalf of California.

On March 4, 1913, on his last day in office, William Howard Taft signed legislation splitting the combined department into the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor. Not only do these buttons illustrate the concern of the country about prosperity, they also reflect increasing interest in world trade and the use of federal agencies designed to address the nation's specific problems.★



At the turn of the last century, the Republican Party stood for protectionism, shielding American business and labor from foreign competition, while the Democrats stood for free trade and the lower consumer costs it brought. As this century ends, the Republicans have become free traders while the protectionists are mainly Democrats.



Some fine McKinley items. The button (upper left) supports American expansionism into Asia and Latin America. The ribbon (above) shows that even the Democratic "Solid South" state of Georgia held McKinley supporters in the 1896 election. Who knows? The bag (left) for McKinley campaign peanuts may have contained peanuts from Georgia (long before Georgia peanut farmer Jimmy Carter ran for president). Note that this bag of McKinley campaign peanuts contained "a handsome badge in each package" along with the "fresh-roasted, fancy hand-picked peanuts." Imagine what buttons may have been in there. We used to get bubble gum with sports cards too!

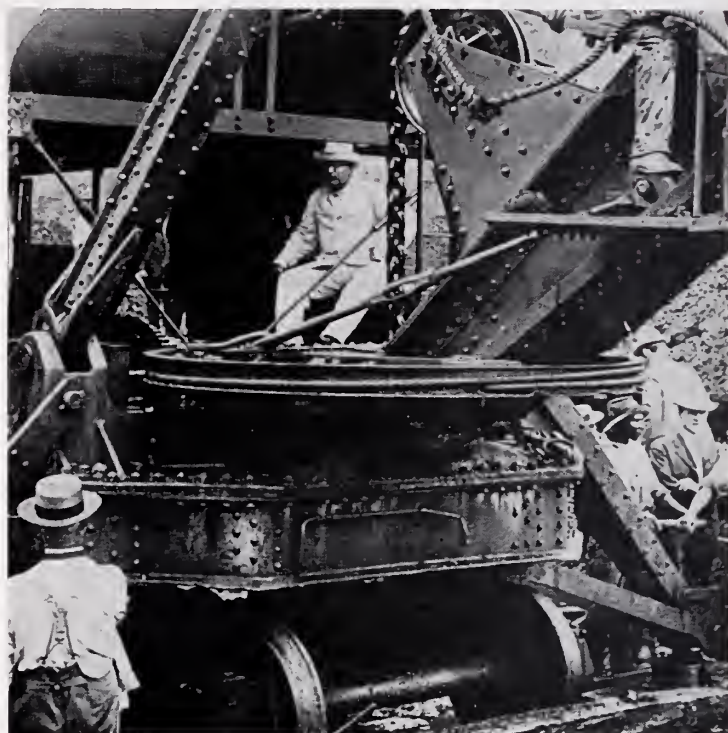
Some 'Big Ditch' Items

By Julie and Robin Powell

We recently came across four items that relate to Teddy Roosevelt and construction of the Panama Canal. The items are on two 3x5" cards, as illustrated. One card holds a 1 1/4" single picture TR celluloid pin and a flat, 6-pointed, metal badge. The Whitehead and Hoag multicolor celluloid differs from the usual version in that it has the letters "I. C. C." in the right upper quadrant. Holed at the top, the badge says, "ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION" and gives an ID number; the reverse indicates the employee's name and dates of service. The handwriting on the card says, "One of four identification tags issued while an employee of the Panama Canal Aug 1905 - Mch 1909"; the card's back notes that the tag was "used as a watch fob for a time - gold plated - that's the reason its so 'shiny.' "

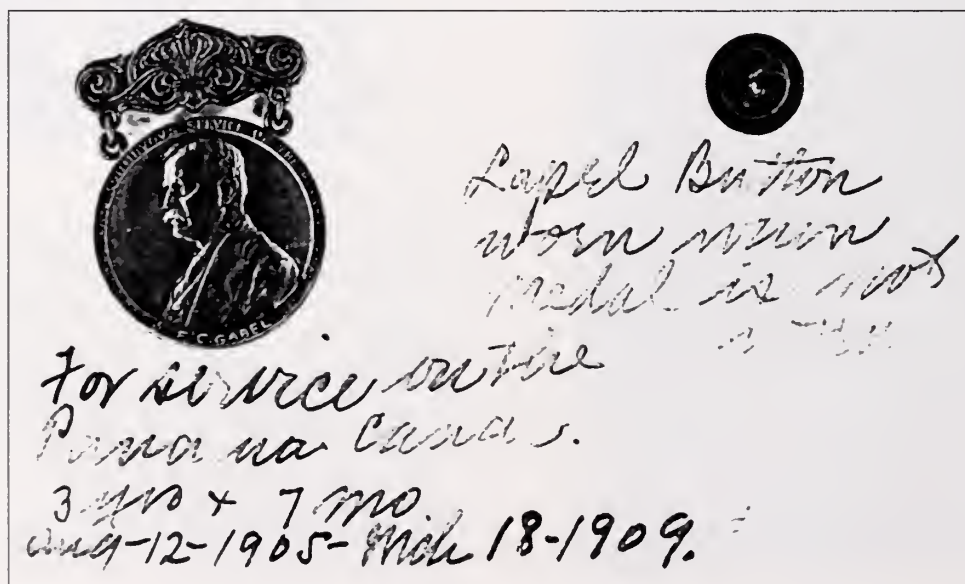
The other card holds a medal and a lapel pin. Both appear to be brass. The medal, 2.5 mm thick and 30 mm across, displays a likeness of TR, says "FOR TWO YEARS CONTINUOUS SERVICE ON THE PANAMA CANAL" on its perimeter, and gives the recipient's name at the bottom; the reverse, showing ships passing through the canal, has "THE LAND DIVIDED THE WORLD UNITED" in the background, and says, "PRESENTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES No 897 1905-'07" on the perimeter. The screw-backed lapel pin, 13 mm across, says, "PANAMA CANAL BUILDER" over blue enamel on the perimeter; its center depicts the Canal and adjacent areas of Central America. The handwriting on the card says, "For service on the Panama Canal 3 yrs + 7 mo Aug-12-1905-Mch 18-1909. #897. Lapel pin worn when medal is not worn. Medal rec'd for two years service - for each additional 2 years - a bar was added to the medal."

The four items serve as a reminder of the incredible engineering feat that the Canal reflects and of TR's well-



known roles in creating and seizing the opportunity to build the Canal and in promoting its construction. Perhaps less well known is his role in fostering environmental conditions that made the project possible.

In 1885, J. A. Froude wrote that, "In all the world there is not perhaps now concentrated in any single spot so much swindling and villany, so much foul disease, such a hideous dung-heap of physical and moral abomination.





The isthmus is a damp, tropical jungle, intensely hot, swarming with mosquitoes, snakes, alligators, scorpions and centipedes; the home, even as Nature made it, of yellow fever, typhus, and dysentery."

French efforts to build a waterway across the Panamanian isthmus in the 1880s met with failure. As U.S. work on the canal began in 1904, Col. William Gorgas spearheaded mosquito-control and other public health measures to curb yellow fever, malaria, dysentery, and other diseases. Problems with yellow fever ebbed, but malaria was stubborn; in 1906, for example, the canal workforce of 26,000 recorded 21,739 cases of malaria. Illness sidelined 40% of the workers per month. Some authorities considered the sanitation activities a waste and

urged that Dr. Gorgas be replaced. But TR got independent advice and decided to back Dr. Gorgas and his program. The payoff was immense. By 1912, health statistics for the Canal Zone were better than those for many U.S. cities. Had TR deep sixed the program, U.S. efforts to complete "The Big Ditch" might be still underway. And memorabilia such as these four items might be lots more common.

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A THING WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE

Ugets a few—Finish the canal, McKinley, and make our national expansion complete in your first administration.

Augustus Van Wyck: TR's Gubernatorial Opponent

By Jerry Wildenhaus

Augustus Van Wyck, an obscure New York State Supreme Court Justice, could have derailed Theodore Roosevelt's future rise to the presidency in the New York gubernatorial election of 1898. The outcome was a very close election in which the summoning up of every bit of Roosevelt's charisma and a mid-October blunder by a Tammany Democrat political boss made the difference. The rest is history.

Augustus Van Wyck was born in New York City on October 14, 1850, the son of an old established Dutch-descended family. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire and at the University of North Carolina. After graduation Van Wyck briefly practiced law in Richmond, Virginia but returned to New York in 1871, settling in Brooklyn. His brother, Robert A. Van Wyck, would later become the first mayor of Greater New York.

In 1882 Augustus was elected president of the Kings County General Committee of the Democratic Party and for a number of years afterward served as a delegate in many of the Party's political conventions. He was also a strong Grover Cleveland activist.

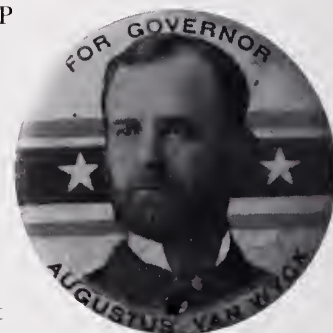
In 1884 he was elected a judge of the Superior City Court of Brooklyn where he remained until 1896 when he was transferred to the State Supreme Court under a new state constitution that abolished the City Court of Brooklyn. His term as Supreme Court justice, however, was due to expire in 1898.

Van Wyck was planning to run for re-election to the Supreme Court when he was unexpectedly picked by the Democrats at Syracuse on September 29, 1898 as a compromise choice among party leaders to be their gubernatorial candidate for the November 8 election. A clean and respectable record as a judge was the strong point in his favor. While Van Wyck did not actively seek the nomination, he did not discourage such activity in his behalf. Admirers would point out his willingness to forgo certain election to a post with a 14-year term in favor of the two-year governor's term as evidence of his willingness to sacrifice personal interest.

The current Republican administration in Albany under Governor Frank Black was tainted by several scandals and 1898 should have been the Democrats' year. Justice Van Wyck was known as a man of integrity and would likely have won had not a "splendid little war" between Spain and the U.S. in Cuba given the Republicans the candidate to capture the voters' imagination, who would benefit politically from a Democratic self-inflicted wound not of Van Wyck's own making.

Republicans were in a political bind by August, 1898. The Black administration's mismanagement of expenditures on improvements to the Erie Canal, abuses of state liquor laws and excise taxes, and ill-preparation of the New York National Guard in the recent war were ammunition

for the Democrats. The GOP was in a quandry over whether to renominate Black for Governor. To keep Black would likely guarantee a Democrat victory, yet to reject him would amount to a GOP admission of guilt. Party leaders were approaching GOP boss Thomas Platt about their misgivings.



As circumstance would have it, Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders returned from Cuba in August. Roosevelt was approached by certain GOP leaders to run for the nomination. Platt and his lieutenants didn't particularly care for Roosevelt but they also knew that he was not identified with the scandals in Albany and therefore presented the best hope to defeat the Democrats. Roosevelt insisted on being his own man and not a machine politician. Platt and his men grudgingly accepted Roosevelt as a concession to reality. Black's forces conceded the fight and Roosevelt was nominated at Saratoga on September 2.

Roosevelt's campaign at the beginning centered on patriotism, American expansionism and other national issues. A contingent of Rough Riders accompanied him on his campaign stops. Large crowds turned out for Roosevelt, and the chance to see the heroes of San Juan Hill in the flesh was an added draw. The crowds, however, were not turning their patriotic fervor into votes for a candidate who so far spoke only in vague generalities about state issues. The Roosevelt campaign began to falter -- it was not sufficiently answering questions about the state of the government in Albany.

Campaigning throughout the state, Van Wyck hit hard at the GOP administration's canal scandals and made his own promises for honesty in government, home rule for the cities and reducing legislative sessions from annual to biennial as a deterrent to the proliferation of special interest laws. He also continually scored Roosevelt's concentration on national rather than state issues.

At a stop in Syracuse, Van Wyck told an audience;

"[Our opponents] invite the people of New York to believe that in the election of a governor they must think of the army and the navy and the currency question, the tariff, and the foreign policy of the Federal government. They assert that national issues are paramount, and the distinguished gentleman at the head of the Republican ticket has been at great pains to tell voters what he thinks, not of such matters as the canals, but of the course which ought to be pursued by



These VanWyck buttons feature black pictures and words. The left version has a red border while the right has a blue border.

Congress [, the Senate, the President and his Cabinet advisors].

"It might, I think I may say without impropriety, be inferred from his speeches that we were about to elect a Governor for the Philippine Islands rather than for the state in which our lot is cast....

"The canal question is of the first importance. It involves the commercial future of the state...."¹

Realizing his slowing momentum, Roosevelt began shifting to state issues, promising punishment of those responsible for the canal scandals and pointing out the prosperity in the state and the improvement in tax equality. This could have been too little too late but in mid-October the Democrats' Tammany boss Richard Croker committed a politically fatal indiscretion.

State Supreme Court Justice Joseph F. Daly was a respected Democrat who was running for a third 14-year term with the Bar Association's endorsement. This time, however, Daly would not receive Tammany's nomination due to Croker's decision to nominate another candidate. Earlier, Daly had refused to appoint one of Croker's friends to a clerkship in his court. Such independence rankled Croker who aggravated the situation by publicly stating "Justice Daly was elected by Tammany Hall, and Tammany Hall had a right to expect proper consideration at his hands."² Such a statement, made to the embarrassment of many Democrats, smacked of contempt for judicial independence. Inexplicably, Croker would continue to make similar denunciatory comments about Daly which only fanned the flames of voter indignation, incited protest meetings and handed Roosevelt his breakthrough issue -- Richard Croker himself.

Admitting that Van Wyck was a respectable man, Roosevelt later said "My object was to make the people understand that it was Croker, and not the nominal candidate, who was my real opponent."³ Capitalizing on upstate and independent voter distrust of Tammany, the implication was that Roosevelt would not be subject to the dictates of Croker as would possibly be Van Wyck. In the final days of the campaign, the polite Van Wyck was virtually ignored by Roosevelt as he (Roosevelt) and Croker traded invective up to election day. Roosevelt's war hero image also took on a new luster.

The November 8th election returns gave Roosevelt his gubernatorial victory of 661,707 votes (49%) to Van Wyck's 643,921 (47.7%), not a majority but a winning plurality.⁴ Van Wyck carried the New York City, Erie County (Buffalo) and several other upstate counties. Roosevelt ran well in most of the traditionally Republican rural and upstate counties. The Democratic plurality in New York City was smaller than usual, however, and accounted for a large part of Roosevelt's nearly 18 thousand-vote margin of victory. Justice Daly, running as an independent and newly-nominated Republican, lost his bid for re-election.

Van Wyck secluded himself for several days after the election despite the praise poured on him by Democrat officials and politicians. Many of those same leaders, however, reserved their bitterness and blame for Boss Richard Croker for his statements on the judiciary, which they believed caused enough Democrat defections to lead to their narrow defeat.

A Democrat state campaign manager, Thomas Benedict, said "That judiciary trouble was one thing. It was not so bad about the nominations, if only Mr. Croker had kept quiet. If Mr. Croker had been satisfied with nominating the judges and then kept silent, it would not have been near so bad. But Mr. Croker chose to talk and to keep on talking. I am not the only one that complains of Mr. Croker's damaging talks in this campaign. There are many others."⁵

Democrat attorney Frederick Coudert added "When everything looked rosy for our candidate Mr. Croker began his unwarranted and vicious attack on the judiciary, his protest being that Justice Daly had not shown proper consideration for Tammany hall.... Such a course could have only one result. It inspired the people of the state with the idea that Mr. Croker was reaching out for the control of the courts. The people took the only weapon at hand to resent this threat, and the result is that an excellent man has been sacrificed...."⁶

Despite the recriminations, it would be another three years before Croker's power would effectively end.

After his electoral defeat, Van Wyck returned to private law practice and remained active in Democratic party politics, including serving as a delegate to the national Democratic Convention in 1900. There at Kansas City he assisted in drafting the platform and gave his views on the issues of the time; trust, tariffs and imperialism.⁷ He never again sought elective office, including turning down several nominations for running again for judicial office.



Theodore Roosevelt on the Campaign trail

A short-lived movement in the summer of 1899 was started by Judge Joseph J. Willett of Alabama to promote Augustus Van Wyck for the 1900 presidential nomination as a conservative alternative to William Jennings Bryan. At major Democratic conferences in Saratoga and NYC the movement attracted support from southern and western Democrats.⁸ The movement faded soon afterwards due to Van Wyck's own lack of self-promotion, his ties with Tammany giving the perception of him as a machine politician, and most of all, the already existing strong tide of Bryan support throughout the country.

Augustus Van Wyck died in New York City on January 8, 1922 and was survived by a son and daughter. Richard Croker died 3 1/2 months later.

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New York Times (articles consulted in issues 1898-1922)

FOOTNOTES

(NYT = New York Times)

- ¹ "Van Wyck at Syracuse", NYT, 10/28/98, p.2.
- ² Chessman, p. 57. Also Pringle, p. 145. Also see footnote 5.
- ³ Roosevelt, p. 149.
- ⁴ Glasham, pp. 226-227. The election results in the *New York Times* post-election issues give only the winning plurality differences between Van Wyck and Roosevelt and not the actual vote totals as Glasham's work does.
- ⁵ "Blame Croker for Defeat", NYT, 11/10/98, p.1.
- ⁶ Ibid.
- ⁷ NYT articles; "Judge Van Wyck's Views", 6/29/1900, p.1. "Van Wyck on Commercialism", 7/1/1900, p.3. "Van Wyck's Platform", 7/3/1900, p.2.
- ⁸ NYT articles; "Van Wyck Boom Started", 8/6/99, p.1. "Van Wyck for President", 8/10/99, p.3. "Van Wyck Their Choice", 8/18/99, p.5. "Talking for Van Wyck", 8/19/99, p.4.

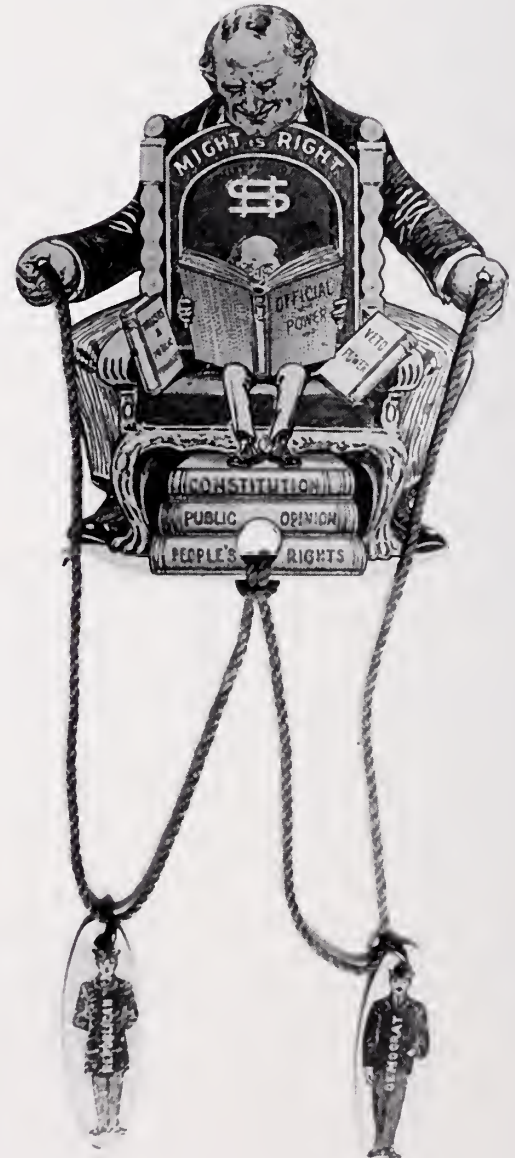


Rolling ball games featuring Bryan, Taft and TR.

A String Puzzle

by Ed Sullivan

String Puzzle: An irregularly shaped multicolored metal disk depicting (a) a wimpy appearing seated little man holding an open book titled *Official Power*, under his chair are three books titled respectively *Constitution*, *Public Opinion* and *People's Rights* with a closed book to the right titled *Veto Power*; "\$" and *Might is Right* are on the back of the chair; (b) above and behind the chair is a capitalist holding long strings (suggesting a puppetmaster) which drop below the disk; (c) on separate loops of the string are small oval metal tags depicting respectively a "Republican" in a top hat and a "Democrat" in a derby. Physically: the idea is to so arrange the string that both tags come together on the same loop, a near impossibility. Symbolically: the wealthy are depicted as actually controlling the major political parties and our democracy as well, even though government—the wimpy little man—supposedly does. Ca. 1890-1910; mint condition; string appears to be original. Very rare; this is the only example known to both political and puzzle collectors.



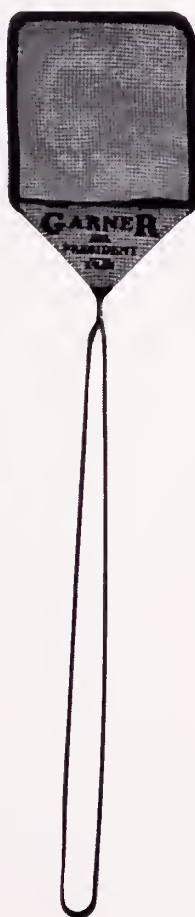
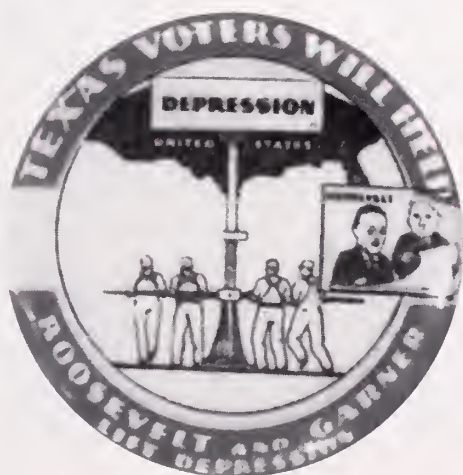
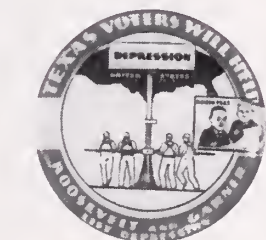
SOMETIMES IT'S WORTH A CLOSER LOOK

By Jack Wilson

Looking through the thick, scratched glass of an old show case one could barely see what appeared to be an 1 1/4" button. The contents of the case were somewhat disorganized with some of the items partially covering other items, the button also being partially covered. It was not obvious what the item was, probably a best guess would be that it was some kind of advertising button.

But since there was not much else to look at I asked the woman in charge of the mall to show it to me. As I read the printing, TEXAS VOTERS WILL HELP ROOSEVELT AND GARNER LIFT DEPRESSION, my first thought was that I was dreaming. Stunned, I read it again. An here to fore unheard of item so different in style and print and because of the difficulty in getting a clear look at the item I could very well have ignored it. Or had there been other political items in the case it may have been ignored.

I do not know how long the item had been in the case, or if any other political items collectors had seen it but ignored it, however, this may be a lesson for all of us. If you really can't tell what an item is maybe you had better take a closer look.★



A recently discovered rare Roosevelt-Garner jugate is pictured both in its original 1 1/4" size and enlarged. It features four workers turning the machinery that will lift the depression off of the United States. On the right of the button is a tiny drawing of FDR and Texas' "Cactus Jack" Garner going over plans for recovery. Also shown are two other unusual items from the same era; a flyswatter boosting Garner for President and a FDR button and ribbon from one of the "President's Birthday Balls."

Truman "No Retreat" Buttons Genuine vs. Fakes

By Julie and Robin Powell

The "FORWARD WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN NO RETREAT" buttons on the left of the first illustration (Buttons 1 and 2) are red, white, and blue 7/8" and 2" celluloids. Each has a pair of union labels on the front and says "Geo. J. Reid Milwaukee" on the curl (rounded edge). Other political items with the Reid notation include a matchbook that has the same "NO RETREAT" design (item R-20 in David Frent's Auction #39) and a 1 1/4" celluloid that has "PRESIDENT TRUMAN" in the same style across the middle but is otherwise plain. The matchbook says, "Title, Descriptive Cartoons, and Illustrations Registered U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D.C., 1948 by Geo. J. Reid, Milwaukee Wis."

Reproductions: At least 6 reproductions of Button 1 exist. All are red, white and blue. Four of the fakes occupy the right side in the first illustration (Buttons 3-6).

Button 3, a 1" celluloid, appears not to be part of a set. Letters in "FORWARD" and "WITH" are the same size. The lettering in "PRESIDENT" is larger than that on the original. The button lacks union labels on the front, has no union bugs or notations on the curl, and is typically foxed. Its metal back contains an embossed (raised) Sheet Metal Workers' union label that we call back button #4 (BB-4). The second illustration shows enlargements of Buttons 1 and 3 (2X actual size) and sketches (3X actual size) that contrast BB-4 and the union label that is lightly imprinted (stamped) into the metal back of Button 1.

The other known reproductions of the "NO RETREAT" button belongs to sets. The Liberty Mint Set consists of 41 7/8" celluloids issued in 1972. The buttons

have blurred letters and images, weak colors, bugless backs, and (except for the Hoover-Curtis jugate) "©1972 THE LIBERTY MINT" on the curl. On some buttons in this set, including the "NO RETREAT" button, the notation is difficult or impossible to see because of the dark background and because it lies largely if not entirely under the collet.

A set of 43 poor-quality 7/8" lithos that resemble the Liberty Mint buttons, with 2 single-picture celluloids for 1976, came out in 1976. The backs of the lithos have "1976 REPRODUCTION" printed on them. A set of 48 poor-quality 7/8" lithos that resemble the Liberty Mint Set and that have "©1980 WMG" on the curls appeared in 1980. Buttons 4, 5, and 6 are the "NO RETREAT" items from the 1972, 1976, and 1980 sets.

A series of 1" celluloids, apparently patterned in part after the Liberty Mint Set and ascribed to EXXON and other oil companies, surfaced in 1984. The 1984 buttons have dark images, well-defined lettering, bright (often gaudy) colors, no notations on backs or curls, and bugless backs. In 1996, Buttons USA offered for sale 55 1" celluloids that resemble the EXXON Set and that appear to represent the latest addition to this parade of reproductions. The APIC Brummagem Collection contains one litho that looks just like an EXXON Set celluloid. If the EXXON Set includes litho as well as celluloid versions, then there are at least 7 reproductions of the "NO RETREAT" button. Others may turn up.

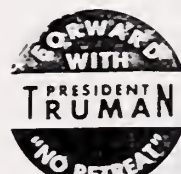
Confusing Information: Button 3 has caused all sorts of trouble. Dick Bristow's 1971 revised edition of The



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

The "Forward with President Truman - 'No Retreat' " button was the target of several reproductions. In this article, Julie and Robin Powell attempt to arm the suspicious collector with some useful background information to help spot the fakes.

Illustrated Political Button Book pictures not only Button 1 but also Button 3 (HST 117 and 118). Ted Hake's 1974 Encyclopedia of Political Buttons 1896-1972 and his 1985 reprinting of that Encyclopedia illustrate Buttons 1 and 3 (TRU 62 and 37, respectively) and state that celluloid reproductions exist for both.

An article on 1944-1948 fakes and reproductions in the Summer 1980 (Truman) issue of The Keynoter shows a 7/8" celluloid reproduction of the "NO RETREAT" button, perhaps the 1972 Liberty Mint version, but mentions no other imitations. The Fall/Winter 1985 (Brummagem) issue of The Keynoter shows an EXXON 1" celluloid (Truman #29) and a 1" button that looks like Button 3 (Truman #30). The text for #29 says that "on original, 'forward' and 'with' are same size, and 'President' is larger; see #30." The text for #30 says "very deceptive; possible repin." The information is in line with pictures in the Bristow and Hake books. From that information and those pictures, it would follow that there is an original 1" "NO RETREAT" button that has lettering like that on Button 3.

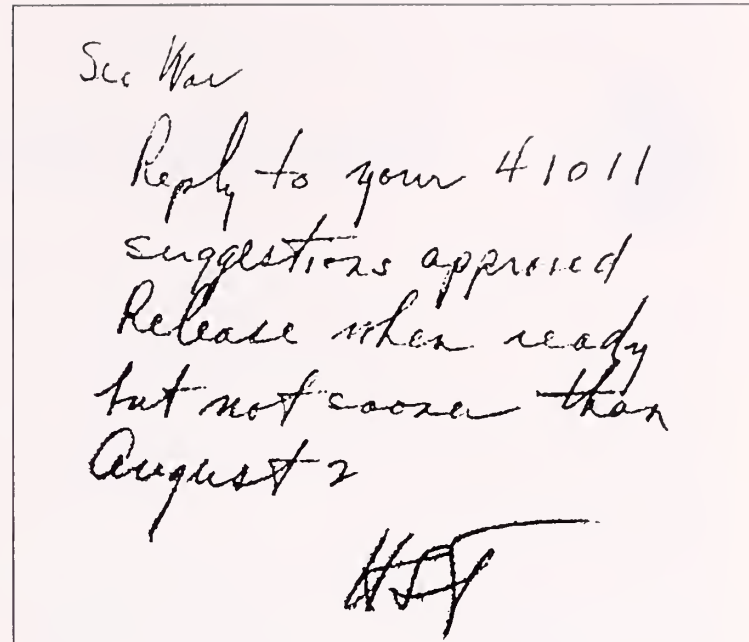
That a fly resided in the ointment is noted in the 1991 booklet of revised prices for the Hake books. A footnote states that TRU 37 (a.k.a. Bristow HST 117, Truman #30 in the 1985 Keynoter, and Button 3 is a reproduction and the original has union bugs above the words "NO RETREAT."

Current Understandings: Our information is that originals of the "NO RETREAT" button 1) are 7/8" and 2" celluloids (Buttons 1 and 2 in this report), 2) have 2 moderately hazy union labels on the front, and 3) say "Geo. J. Reid Milwaukee" on the curl.

The enlarged illustration of Buttons 1 and 3 shows that letters on the original are fuzzy compared to the lettering on Button 3. The opposite is often the case for original compared to reproduction political buttons. That Button 3's collar, metal back, and embossed label on the metal back match those on some genuine 1" buttons from 1962-1964 suggests the fake was made about that time. The fuzziness of the original, the sharpness of the lettering on the fake, production early during the 1964-1974 wave of brummagem buttons, and its stand-alone status may have contributed to the confusion surrounding Button 3.

The other known imitations of Button 1 are generally easy to identify. They exhibit many lettering-, color-, and other quality-related differences from the original. The 1980 Keynoter article points out that white areas in the 7/8" imitations contain small dots, an indication the items are photographically reproduced. BB-4, which occurs on some genuine 1952-1968 buttons, is a tip-off to Button 3. But the main differential point is the presence or absence of the "Geo. J. Reid Milwaukee" notation on curl.

Summary: Genuine "FORWARD WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN NO RETREAT" buttons that we know about are 7/8" or 2" celluloids that have "Geo. J. Reid Milwaukee" on the curl.★



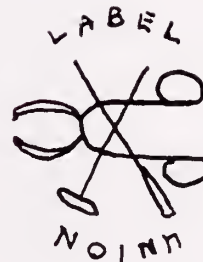
Here's a rare and significant presidential item; President Truman's order – handwritten in pencil – to Secretary of War Stimson, authorizing the use of the atomic bomb against Japan as World War II drew to a close.



1.



3.



Union label on
genuine button



BB 4

Union label
on reproductions

FOR THE NEWER COLLECTOR

The Election of 1932

By Gary Del Re



Occurring in the third year of the Great Depression, the election of 1932 focused to a large degree upon the responsibility and role of the Federal Government for the general economic welfare of the American people. In other words, the 1932 election which swept Franklin D. Roosevelt into the White House was a resounding protest against the Great Depression.

With the Republicans beset with economic collapse, they could neither disavow or simply ignore prevailing economic conditions. A crystal ball could not have forecast the afterglow of Hoover's lopsided victory in 1928 over Al Smith when only four short years later, Hoover himself would be victim to a comparable landslide victory. The rapid collapse of the boom of the 1920's for which the Republican Party had understandably taken much credit, brought upon Herbert Hoover the blame for the Depression. It was without question the primary factor (among others of course) which lead to his defeat.

A careful review of Hoover campaign items reflected the basic strategy of implying that F.D.R. was a dangerous radical and insisting that four more years of Republican rule could bring back prosperity.

Campaign items read "Vote for Hoover and Be Safe." Campaign buttons urged "Be safe with Hoover" as well as "O.K. America! Play Safe with Hoover." Stickers suggested "Vote for Hoover - Don't Change Now" while brass lapel pins read "Be Safe/Keep Hoover." Posters of the time

often read "Keep Him on the Job." Window stickers read "Speed Up Recovery - Re-Elect Hoover."

President Hoover's appeal to the voters in the campaign of 1928 had been his strong identification with continued Republican prosperity. While delivering his acceptance speech he said "Given a chance to go forward with the policies of the last eight years, we shall soon with the help of God be in sight to the day when poverty will be banished from this Nation." While Hoover continued to stress self-reliance, or what he had termed somewhat earlier "rugged individualism," the deepening Depression edged him increasingly toward government intervention.

Of course, Hoover had much to boast about. Prior to Hoover's arrival, the economy of the 1920's won worldwide acclaim for attaining new heights of prosperity. The United States emerged from the nightmare of World War I as a creditor nation and, except for the brief recession of 1921-22, charted an unprecedented course of productivity and sound economic growth. The 1932 Hoover items conveyed the idea of not swapping horses in mid-stream. But Roosevelt sensed victory and designed a campaign centered around the notion that "Happy Days Are Here Again," a candidate who talked not only of mere survival, but of a "rendezvous with destiny."

Franklin D. Roosevelt began his 1932 election campaign with the kind of dramatic gesture he truly enjoyed. He flew from Albany, New York, while the convention



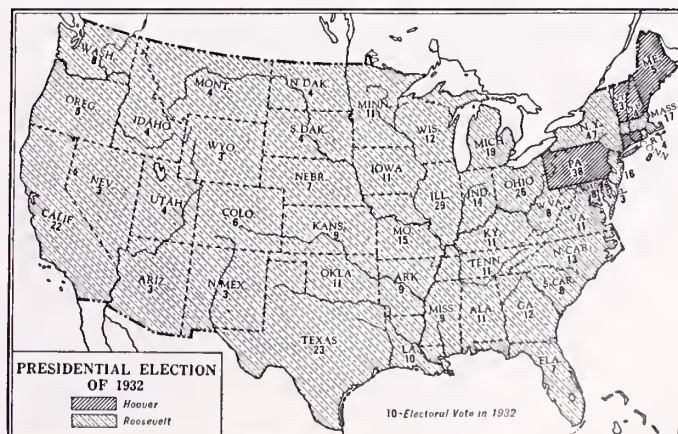
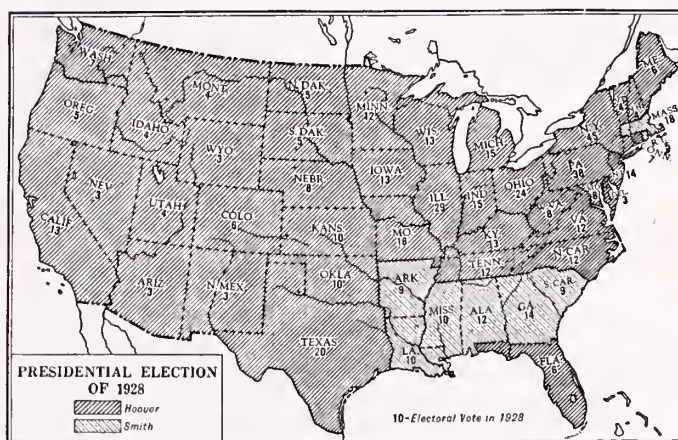


waited, in a tri-motored plane arriving hours late and breaking from a previous convention tradition. Of course both the Democrats and Republicans issued pamphlets, traditional campaign insignia and buttons as well as canvas covers to put on the spare tires carried on the running boards, or trunk mounted tires of automobiles. One distinctive license plate attachment featured Roosevelt and Vice Presidential running-mate John Nance Garner and a foaming stein of beer. Other items issued for the 1932 campaign combined the plea for repeal along with the issue of recovery. Pennant-shaped stickers featured slogans, such as "Kick Out Depression."

It is interesting to note that Herbert Hoover was not a do-nothing president. To a large degree, he preferred to rely upon private resources to combat the depression. Hoover hoped that federal intervention could limit itself to the gathering of data, expert advice, and the dissemination of educational materials.

As volunteerism failed, Hoover undertook various Federal programs, doing more than any other peace time President had ever attempted to do. Many Hoover initiatives laid the foundation for subsequent New Deal legislation, which included the Agricultural Marketing Act (which paved the way for farm price supports), the Emergency Relief and Construction Acts, Public Works Projects, as well as programs in which New Dealers modeled depression busting strategies.

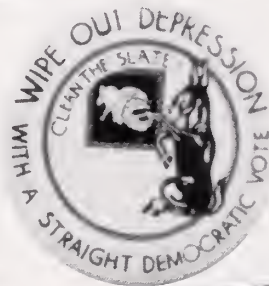
If Herbert Hoover had never entered the White House, I'm sure today's Hoover admirers would say, "What a splendid President he would have made."★



Kick out
DEPRESSION
with a
DEMOCRATIC VOTE

PUT A —
KICK IN YOUR BEER
**WITH A KICK-
LIKE THIS**

Copyright 1932
Character Display Co.
Chicago, Ill.



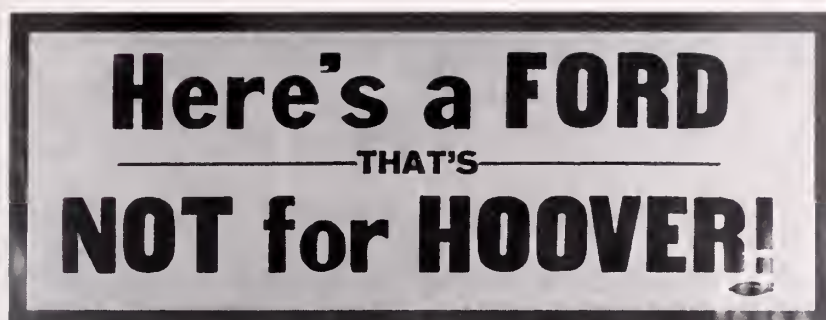
**PROSPERITY
FORMULA**

ROOSEVELT
AND **=**
GARNER

**REPEAL
18th AMDT
MORE JOBS
LESS TAXES**

**FORGET PARTY LINES
GOOD TIMES
ARE COMING**

COPYRIGHT 1932 WAB

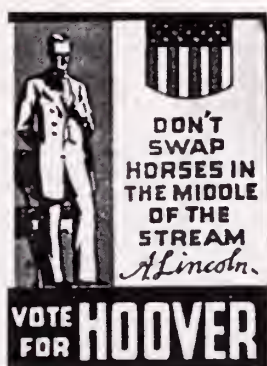


Sticker



Obverse

Matchbook



Reverse



Postcard celebrating a visit by Eleanor Roosevelt.



1997 APIC Intern's Report

By Staci Morgan

Every year, over a million people visit "the nation's attic," the National Museum of American History. As part of the Smithsonian Institution, the museum collects and exhibits items from many different facets of American life. The NMAH is a tribute to the American spirit, therefore the exhibits appeal to a broad range of people. But before the Ruby Slippers and the first Krispy Kreme dough-nut machine, our nation was evolving into the great country we live in today. Part of that evolution was made possible by the great statesmen of our early history and the principles brought forth in the Declaration of Independence and later the Constitution. This constituted the beginning of our political history as a nation. And rightfully so, political history is represented in the NMAH.

For myself, a history and political science major at Mississippi State University, the opportunity to work with the political history division of the Smithsonian was a dream come true. Not only did I have the opportunity to live in Washington, DC for the summer, but I would get to work in my area of interest at the largest museum of American history in the country. The museum only exhibits 10% of the entire collection, which meant that I would have the opportunity to see objects and documents that few people have the opportunity to enjoy.

I had heard summer internship horror stories from my friends who insisted that all I would get to do is file, file, file and maybe fax a few things. I was relieved to find out on my first day of work that I would have a different story to tell my friends at the end of the summer. My supervisors, Larry Bird and Lisa Graddy, made sure that I was assigned tasks that would interest and challenge me.

Because I am most interested in campaign history, my major project for the summer was to organize the small paper campaign objects collection as part of the "We The People" exhibit. Since the Smithsonian is a major research center, the collections should be user friendly and my job was to transform the quarter units containing postcards, stationary, napkins, trading cards, envelopes, and miscellaneous campaign objects into a system that would be easy to use.

The neat thing was that my supervisors trusted me to use good judgment in deciding how to house these objects. All of this took place in the Political History storage room, which is filled with memorabilia dating back to the 17th century. For example, George Washington's chair is stored on top of the row of quarter units I was in charge of organizing. Before too long, seeing presidential china and even the framed presidential hair of the first 12 presidents became commonplace, but nonetheless awe inspiring.

I think there must be an unwritten rule at the Smithsonian that says that after 5 working days, you start talking to inanimate objects. I found myself growing very attached to the objects I worked with and when other interns would come in to see something, I felt like it was

my personal responsibility to show them around. In fact, I still worry that someone is going to mess up the quarter units I worked on all summer.

Some of the most interesting objects are not necessarily the oldest objects. I found myself really interested in the campaign materials from the 1930s-1960s when the worst accusation was either that someone was a communist or a socialist. The campaigns of Franklin Roosevelt for his third and fourth terms also provided for some interesting campaign materials. Cards and pins proclaiming that America needs a president not a king were indicative of the campaigns against Roosevelt's unprecedented re-elections.

After my first day in campaign materials I realized that mud slinging campaigns had been going on since the very beginning. The presidential elections of the 1820's-1830's were characterized by accusations of treason and the worst thing that could happen to a candidate would be the accusation that he was loyal or partial to Great Britain.

The internship was structured in a way that let me not only gain hands-on experience in the organization of objects but also in the cataloging process as well as in the maintenance of the exhibit. One of the most powerful collections in political history is the World War II propaganda posters that factories used to give incentive for workers to work hard. The exhibit is called "Produce for Victory". Not only is the exhibit moving, but it is a true reflection of the patriotism of the American work force in the 1940's.

I matched the color slides of the posters to the actual poster catalog numbers and made a master list of them so that when researchers or publishers needed illustrations or photographs, they would be easy to locate. Only a very small portion of this collection is on exhibit, so the days I spent sorting through the collection in storage were really awesome. Some days it was really hard to realize that I was actually at work because the job was so much fun. One minute I would be making custom boxes for paper fans, and the next

Continued on page 34



Staci and the Cheesehead.

U.S. Presidential Candidates and the Elections - A Massive Labor of Love

Book review by Michael Kelly

U.S. Presidential Candidates and the Elections by James T. Havel. Two volumes. Published by Macmillan Library Reference USA, Simon & Schuster Macmillan, 1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10019. \$175 plus \$6 shipping and handling.

Author James T. Havel has long been fascinated by the obscure details of those men and women who ran for President and Vice President. Holder of the early APIC #166, Havel was a founder of the APIC third party and hopeful chapter that specializes in gathering such information as the margin by which Senator George Norris defeated President Hoover in the 1932 Wisconsin presidential primary or just who the Socialist Labor Party's vice

presidential nominee was in 1896. (For the record, the former was Norris 139,514 and Hoover 6,588 while the latter was Matthew Maguire of New Jersey).

Many collectors relish such details. Not merely because they help to identify some of the names on our buttons, but also because they put flesh and blood on the dry bones of political history. Every campaign had its drama, uncertainty and conflict. What may seem obvious in retrospect (such as FDR's 1936 landslide) did not seem quite so certain at the time. The details of primaries, conventions, minor parties and hopefuls breath life into the past.

That is why Havel's work – the compilation of a labor of love spanning three decades – will delight many collectors. The two volume set attempts an ambitious undertaking. Nothing less than a biography of every presidential and vice presidential candidate with a summary of every presidential election.

At \$175 plus \$6 shipping and handling, the cost of *U.S. Presidential Candidates and the Elections* will intimidate many collectors. That is only the equivalent of buying one high quality item and well may prove to be an excellent investment. Those not able to commit such a sum to expanding their reference library could contact their local public library and ask that *U.S. Presidential Candidates and the Elections* be added to the public library's collection. It is that public library market for which this work is primarily intended.

Each of the two volumes has a different focus. Volume 1 covers the candidates while volume 2 covers each election from 1789 to 1992. The first is the longer of the two with 638 pages compared to 437 pages in volume 2.

To say that this work is exhaustive is an understatement. The book on candidates doesn't merely go from John Adams to Frank Zeidler; it starts with Conrad Abbott (an almost invisible Democratic hopeful from Massachusetts in 1976) and wraps up with Daniel Zwillinger (an independent from 1992 who is, if anything, even less known than the modest Mr. Abbott). In between are biographies (some brief, some long) on quite nearly every man and woman who ever had the words "for president" printed after their names.

I opened the book at random and it fell open to pages 188 and 189. These pages contained former Washington Governor Dan Evans (a 1976 GOP VP hopeful) followed by Dorothy Evans (independent VP candidate in 1980), Edward Evans (independent presidential hopeful in 1928), George Evans (Whig presidential hopeful in 1848), Henry Clay Evans (GOP VP hopeful from 1896), James Evans (1976 presidential nominee of the Heaven on Earth Party), Ronald Evans (1976 vice presidential nominee of the U.S. Labor Party), Samuel Evans (who declined the 1888 Union Labor Party nomination for VP) and William Wadsworth Evans, Jr. (whose bid for the 1968 GOP nomination didn't give Dick Nixon much to worry



"Don't worry. We'll go along with you fellows, all right, but first we've got to get rid of our goddam favorite son."

about). What's more, these pages still went on with an eminently improbable 1972 and 1976 candidate named Evelyn Martha Eichelberger and the honorable old 1860 Constitutional Union Party's Edward Everett before moving off the page with 1980's Michael Everman of the American Freedom Party.

The criteria for inclusion used by James Havel for this work is far more generous than that used by the federal election code, which limits its definition of a candidate for federal office as one who has raised at least \$5,000. Nor does Havel have a vote threshold which a candidate must pass. His definition includes anyone who meets at least one of the following three criteria; 1) one who seeks nomination or election (including self-declared independent candidates with no discernible following); 2) one who is offered for consideration for nomination or election, as president or vice president, and 3) one who receives convention, popular, or electoral votes for either office – even if the individual declined the honor or was uninformed of its bestowal.

While that does mean including a lot of candidates like Matthew Cunningham and Wallace Norberg (the former a 1980 Republican and the latter a 1980 Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party hopeful), it also means a lot of very solid information on more mainstream candidates. For example, I looked up a couple of old favorites; Massachusetts' Charles Sumner and "Alfalfa Bill" Murray of Oklahoma.

Sumner's life is detailed with dates and locations of birth and death, names of both parents, schooling, and

his entire political career from serving as a delegate to the 1848 Free Soil Party state convention and running for Congress as a Free Soil candidate in 1848 to his consideration as a presidential hopeful by the Republicans in 1856, 1860, 1868 and 1872. Also included were business activities, honors, religion and other tidbits.

"Alfalfa Bill" (real name William Henry David Murray) has every bit as much information. I never knew that he started his political career as legal counsel to the Governor of the Chickasaw Nation or that he was president of the Oklahoma State Constitutional Convention in 1906. I had read about his colorful campaign for president at the 1932 Democratic National Convention, his alliterative slogan of "Bread, Butter, Bacon, Beans" and the fact that – during a period of convention deadlock – he had his delegates cast their votes for comedian Will Rogers (thereby giving Will a listing on page 488). But I never knew he had been a colonizer in Bolivia during the Twenties or that he was the author of an essay entitled *Government from Theocracy to Foolacracy*.

For the researcher, historian, collector or just those intrigued by the odd and arcane, Havel's book is certain to fascinate.

The second volume is equally valuable. Havel marshals a wonderful assortment of pertinent facts from each election. The section on each election begins with a summary of the mainstream events, then moves into a section on each party. Each section (major or minor party) includes names of their nominees, the date and location of the party convention (if any) and a summary of the platform. As an example, the 1948 chapter details the GOP and Democrats but goes on to include the American Vegetarian Party (Maxwell & Gould), Christian National Party (Smith & Romer), Communist Party (issued a platform but no candidates), Greenback Party (Scott & Leeke), Progressives (Wallace & Taylor), Prohibition (Watson & Learn), Socialist Party (Thomas & Smith), Socialist Labor Party (Teichert & Emery), Socialist Workers Party (Dobbs & Carlson) and States Rights Democrats (Thurmond & Wright) plus a handful of independents. The major party descriptions include primary vote totals and key convention ballots. The detail is wonderful.

Many Keynoter readers may have some pretty good familiarity with the 1948 campaign described above. But how many of us can speak authoritatively about the 1900 Union Reform Party, the 1872 Liberal Republican Party of Colored Men or the 1920 Single Tax Party? For that matter, how many of us remember how many votes antiwar Republican Pete McCloskey received at the 1972 Republican National Convention? If you are the sort who does know the answer, I suspect you may already be thinking about buying Havel's book.

In a work of this magnitude, it is impossible to avoid the occasional obscure error. In an earlier review for another publication, APIC member Tim Coughlin restrained his enthusiasm long enough to cite one or two. I will not do so here. Even the soap that boasted of its purity couldn't accomplish 100%. Nonetheless, Havel has accomplished something of lasting value. I have no doubt many Keynoter readers will find themselves consulting this work for many years to come.★

Intern Report (Continued from page 32)

minute I would be going to the basement to see a sofa of John Adams come in from a White House loan.

This internship provided me with a new perspective on individuals, because everything a person owns is history to someone and some of the most interesting objects are normal everyday things that people save never knowing that it might be a treasure to someone else. For example, my favorite object was a 1996 Democratic National Convention Wisconsin Delegation Cheesehead. Now, I realize that with over 200 years of campaign materials I could have found something more significant or rare, but I fell in love with the creativity and decoration of the Cheesehead with all kinds of Clinton/Gore paraphernalia attached to it. Other favorite objects of mine included a JFK Coloring book, a Civil Rights Manual from the 1960s, and the fireside chat microphone used by Franklin Roosevelt.

On my last day I felt a great sense of accomplishment and amazement as well. Anyone who knows me would find it hard to believe that the girl who can not even keep her closet clean could successfully organize over 200 years of America's political history. Thanks to the American Political Items Collectors, I have had the chance to see the objects that are part of history, as well as gain valuable experience in the preservation of the political history of the United States. Thanks to the Smithsonian and the National Museum of American History, America's political history will remain on exhibit for everyone to see. I am so proud to have been a part of that endeavour.★

1996 APIC FINANCIAL REPORT

January 1, 1996 Opening Balances:

Checking Account:	\$ 20,386.32
Money Market Account	641.34
Convention Account	8,662.53
Emergency Fund:	3,610.07
Growth Fund:	1,665.71
	<u>\$ 34,965.97</u>

1996 Income:

Membership Dues & Assessments:	\$ 65,175.00	
Prepaid Dues (1997):	3,175.00	
Family Dues:	735.00	
Youth Dues:	473.00	
1st Class Postage:	3,270.00	
APIC Book Club:	205.39	
Interest Income:	754.38	
Mailing Labels Income:	387.22	
Mailing Supply Service Income:	1,672.84	
Growth Fund:		
APIC Primer:	13.56	
Donation:	1,431.20	
Interest:	51.38	
	<u>1,496.14</u>	
	\$ 77,343.97	\$ 112,309.94

1996 Program Expenses:

Keynoter:	\$ 26,418.55
Roster:	14,029.40
Renewals:	3,633.43
Newsletters:	16,504.60
Growth Fund:	1,869.84
	<u>\$ 62,455.82</u>

1996 Non-Program Expenses:

Computer Expenses:	\$ 1,059.46
Gas Mileage:	202.06
Storage Expenses:	1,380.00
National Convention Adv:	1,000.00
North American Insurance:	2,125.00
Legal Services:	243.69
Mailing Supply Service:	240.62
Office:	566.72
Postage:	3,407.78
President's:	895.60
Printing:	2,163.15
Secretary Compensation:	16,350.00
Telephone:	1,889.86
	<u>\$ 31,523.94</u>

December 31, 1997 Closing Balances:

Checking:	\$ 1,174.34	
Money Market Account:	665.11	
Convention Account:	9,586.62	
Emergency Account:	5,612.10	
Growth Fund Account:	1,292.01	
	<u>\$ 18,330.18</u>	\$ 112,309.94



AND VOTE
FOR THE
**REGULAR
REPUBLICAN
CANDIDATES**

FOR
UNITED STATES
SENATOR
WM. S. VARE

GOVERNOR
JOHN S. FISHER

LIEUT. GOVERNOR
ARTHUR H. JAMES

SECY. INTERNAL
AFFAIRS
JAS. F. WOODWARD

ELECTION DAY

Nov. 2, 1926
7 A. M. TO 7 P. M.